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WHAT IT IS TO BE FORTY.

To discover a sprinkle of gray in your beard,
And a thinness of crop where the upland is cleared;
To note how you take to your slippers and gown,
And long to the fire when you get home from town—
Ah, that's what it is to be forty.

To find that your shadow has portlier grown,
That your voice has a practical, business-like tone;
That your vision is tricky, which once was so bright,
And a hint of a wrinkle is coming to light—
Ah, that's what it is to be forty.

A sleigh-ride, a party, a dance or a dine;
Why, of course, you'll be present, you never decline;
But, alas! there's no invite, you're not "young folks," you see;
You're no longer a peach, but a crab-apple tree—
Ah, that's what it is to be forty.

A daughter that grows like a lilly, a queen,
And that blooms like a rose in a garden of green,
A dapper young clerk in an ice-cream saloon,
With a dude and a duce, is to carry off soon;
And a boy that is ten, and the pride of your eyes,
Caught smoking vile cigarettes on the sly—
Ah, that's what it is to be forty.

Twenty a man dreams of power and fame;
Feeling his fire has a soberer flame;
Forty his dreams and his visions are o'er,
And he knows and he feels as he ne'er did before
That a man is a fool till he's forty.

Then we're young and we're old, and we're green and we're gray,
And the law of our living is change and decay;
Once see the lone spot in the Valley of Tears,
Where your baby lies low in the cradle of years,
When no longer on earth he is forty.

PETER NEY'S ROMANCE.

NEW FACTS IN THE HISTORY OF THE NORTH CAROLINA SCHOOLMASTER.

His Death-bed Statements—Cogent Reasons for Believing Him to Have Been the Famous French Marshal.

Many years ago, say in the early morning of the present century, the Piedmont region of North Carolina, was very sparsely settled, but the inhabitants of those days were thrifty, honest and enterprising people. There were no railroads then to carry off the extra corn, cattle, tallow, hides, fur, whisky and brandy, so every fall there would be large streams of white-top wagons rolling southward, laden down with the surplus from the rich farms which dotted the country along all the streams in that section; and in a few weeks these caravans would return, bringing iron, nails, sugar, coffee and molasses and a few other household necessities which could not be made by the nimble fingers of the industrious housewife. Charleston, S. C., was then the great Southern metropolis—it being the largest trading centre on the Atlantic coast south of Philadelphia.

After the war of 1812 with our Mother country and the cessation of hostilities with the red man, and after National confidence had been fully restored, those people began in earnest to develop their beautiful and new country. Their efforts were crowned with success, and with prosperity came a new interest in educational matters. No section of the Old North State can point to that period in her history and show a better record in the way of educating their sons and daughters than can Iredell, Davie, Rowan and other counties lying along the east side of the Blue Ridge. Colleges and high schools were not accessible, as they are now, but as the heads of the families procured none but good teachers for the log-cabin schools, many of the young people of those days received as good an education as is often obtained in schools of high grade.

Among the many good teachers who plied the vocation in those days was one Peter S. Ney, who first made his appearance in South Carolina during the year 1816, and afterwards drifted with the returning tide of traders to North Carolina. He was an unusual man for that country, and was soon recognized by all with whom he came in contact as being a man of superior parts. He taught in several counties and in several different communities in each county, and all the schools were successful. Judging from the character of the man and from what he would occasionally say, the older pupils and their parents were not a great while forming the opinion that he was

THE CELEBRATED MARSHAL NEY,

Napoleon's "bravest of the brave," who was, according to all history, "after fifteen sittings of the court of peers," condemned to die for high treason, was shot on the 7th day of December, 1815, and whose body received ten balls and fell lifeless." This belief continued to grow until by the time of his death it was almost a settled fact in the minds of those who knew him well.

He died in Rowan County and was buried at Third Creek Church, and his friends erected a marble slab at his grave, bearing the following inscription:

IN MEMORY OF
PETER STUART NEY,
One of Napoleon Bonaparte's Marshals and a Soldier in the French Revolution, who died November 15, 1846, aged 77 years.

As time rolled on after the death of the old gentleman, and as his pupils grew up and became more familiar with French history and drew more comparisons between the celebrated Marshal and their dead teacher, the interest increased and, notwithstanding the mystery which seemed to hang over Ney and his previous life, every one of his old friends and pupils, without a single exception, became fully convinced that he was the veritable Marshal. I have visited the homes and talked with a great many of Ney's old pupils and acquaintances now living in Carolina, and herewith give some of his characteristics and peculiarities, and some of the reasons those people assign for believing him to be the world-renowned Marshal, and I trust they will be carefully considered by the many newspaper correspondents who, during the past two or three weeks, have seen fit to regard this matter as "senseless talk," and the good people of North Carolina as "foolish" and "ignorant dupes" for entertaining such ideas.

IN PERSONAL APPEARANCE

they describe Peter S. Ney as being tall, broad-shouldered, of fully developed body, military appearance, firm countenance, fully defined features, large chin, piercing eyes and bald head, with a slight fringe of sandy-colored gray hair around the sides. This conforms to the historic Ney, who was "robust," with "military carriage," had "strongly marked features," "prominent chin," "large and elevated forehead," "red hair," and who "in later life, by the exposure which he had suffered, was rendered almost bald."

THE ALLEGED EXECUTION.

On several occasions when under the influence of whisky, for he loved his dram, Ney said that he was the Marshal, and he told the same to two or three of his most intimate friends when he was entirely sober. He said the soldiers detailed to shoot him were his old comrades in arms, and while on the way to the garden of the Luxembourg, the place of execution, they whispered and told him to fall quickly at the command of "fire" and leave the balance to them. He did as they requested, Ney giving the command himself, and the ten historic balls passed over him and lodged in the wall behind. The officers, who were on their horses near by, galloped off as soon as Ney fell; the attending physician, who was also an old friend of Ney, pronounced him dead; he was placed in a coffin and turned over to his friends, and soon shipped from Bordeaux to America, while the empty casket was buried in Pere la Chaise. It is very plain that a scheme of this kind could have been easily planned and carried out, for there was great indignation throughout France on account of the proceedings against Ney. When he was first brought before the council of war Marshal Moncey was named president of the council, but he at once addressed a manly and indignant communication to the king peremptorily refusing to sit in council against Ney, which act caused him three months' imprisonment. His letter bore sentiments which will consecrate his name to perpetual honor. Among other things, he said: "And shall I consign to death the man to whom so many Frenchmen are indebted for life; to whom so many families owe their sons, their husbands or their fathers?" Peter S. Ney was

FIRST SEEN IN SOUTH CAROLINA

in 1816, the year following the historical date of Marshal Ney's execution. At one time, some years after, he was sitting in the corner at a hotel in Darlington, S. C., when a stranger present was telling the crowd about his extensive travels, and among other places he had visited was that of the tomb of Marshal Ney. The old man roused himself up, he being partly intoxicated, and said: "You perhaps saw the monument erected to Ney, but he was not there. Ney's dust cannot be found in French soil."

The first known of Ney in North Carolina was in 1817, some time after the inauguration of President Monroe. One day during this year Dr. Schools, an educated Irishman, who had some years previous moved to that section, and one of the citizens were about to get into a difficulty while discussing politics on the streets of Mocksville, Davie County, and just as the doctor drew a dagger and was about to plunge it into his antagonist, a stranger caught his arm, took the weapon from him and remarked: "You shall not kill an unarmed man while I am here." The stranger was Ney. The crowd cheered this brave and soldierly act lustily, and it was soon after this that he began teaching in that neighborhood.

NEY AS A SWORDSMAN.

One day a gentleman representing himself as being a professional fencer came to Mocksville with the purpose of teaching the art of handling the sword. One of Ney's pupils told him if he would contest with his teacher and prove victorious a class would be organized at once. He accepted the challenge and gave Ney a sword. After a few thrusts Ney gave one of his quick strokes and cut off the top of his antagonist's hat. The professor threw down his sword and said: "Gentlemen, you have a fencing master now and do not need me."

Ney always took a great deal of pains at school in teaching his boys how to handle the sword—would take a few rounds nearly every day at recess. French history says that when the fencing master of the Fourth Hussars was wounded by the champion of a neighboring regiment Marshal Ney "was selected to vindicate the honor of his corps," and after gaining a victory in this contest and inflicting a severe wound upon the former hero, Ney, "with that kindness of heart which always distinguished him, settled a pension upon his antagonist."

Peter Stuart Ney is what the old teacher always claimed as his name, though he was known on several occasions to write it P. S. M. Ney. The father of Michael Ney, the Marshal, was named Peter and was a cooper by trade, after he retired from the army, and Michael's mother was a Scotch lady—hence the name Stuart. Ney was

FOND OF TODDY,

and many times took too much. The sturdy old farmers in the community in which he taught tried to prevail upon him to abstain, and, at times, he would do so for a few months, but he would invariably return to the cup whenever anything irritated him severely. One of his friends, knowing Ney's failing, but too kind to keep it from him, set out his bottle one day and attempted to limit him by placing by its side a small wine glass, but after turning down one glass he remarked: "My friend, three scruples make one drachm," and he proceeded to make the dram.

Ney was very firm in his school rulings, but there was a streak of kindness running through all his acts, which caused his pupils to love as well as to fear him. He was specially kind to children, and nearly always kept a package of candy in his desk, and when a small child said a good lesson it was sure to be rewarded with a stick. Whenever he was under the influence of liquor in any of the villages he would buy candy, and walk the streets and distribute it among all the children he met. He wrote a great deal, nearly all of his spare time being employed in that way. He had large packages of manuscript, but as he kept it very close no one ever knew what it was. In comparing

HIS HANDWRITING

with that of Marshal Ney I could trace a striking resemblance in many of the letters, and he had the same peculiarity of making a flourish with the pen at the close of his signature. He often wrote words of advice or lines of poetry in the school books or autograph albums of his pupils. He wrote the following significant lines in the autograph album of one of his school girls, dated May 26, 1836:

Though I of the chosen, the choicest,
To fame gave her loftiest tone;
Though I 'mong the brave, the bravest,
My plume and my baton are gone.

My eagle that mounted to conquest
Hath stooped from his altitude high,
A prey to a vulture the foulest,
No more to visit the sky.

One sigh for the hopes that have perished,
One tear for the wreck of the past,
One look upon all I have cherished,
One lingering look, 'tis the last.

And now from remembrance I banish
The glories that shown in my train;
O, vanish, fond memories, vanish,
Return not to sting me again!

During the year 1825 the Savannah, Ga., papers created a sensation one morning by publishing that one of Marshal Ney's sons was in the city. A few days later it was also published that he was closeted with the police the whole time he was there, and that he quietly disappeared without any one knowing where he had gone. About the same time a young man visited Ney in Iredell County, remained in close conference with him for several days and left. Ney never told who his visitor was, but some say who saw him that there was a striking resemblance between the two men.

One day when he was teaching on Hunting Creek, in Iredell County, he had taken several drams, and, feeling rather communicative, took the boys to a large flat sandbar left near the school after a freshet, and with a stick marked off the plan of the battle of Waterloo in detail, and showed the various points he occupied and where the five horses were killed under him.

While living in that neighborhood he did not get home in due time one night, and his landlady sent two negro men to look for him. They found him on the roadside and placed him on a horse, and, as he could not sit up, they put him across the animal so they could hold him on. He exclaimed: "What, is this the way you treat the Duke of Elchingen, like a bag of meal?" This was the ducal title bestowed upon Ney from the battle of Ulm.

Cæsar was his favorite classic, and he knew it almost by heart. He very seldom had to refer to the book while the class was reciting. In commenting on Cæsar's battles he would invariably compare them with Napoleon's, and always make his old leader the greater of the two.

He understood a system of short-hand writing which, upon investigation, was found to be different from any ever used in the United States. He taught it to several of his pupils. Being right well skilled in this he would often write down speeches and sermons as they were delivered. A Frenchman who once served under Marshal Ney afterwards moved to North Carolina and lived in an adjoining county. One day he saw the old teacher on the streets in Statesville, and at once threw up his hands and started to him, exclaiming,

"MON DIEU! MARSHAL NEY!"

Ney waved him off with his right hand and placed the index finger over his lips, evidently indicating silence. A few hours later the two Frenchmen were seen in private conference.

From French history we learn that four days after the Battle of Waterloo Marshal Ney, in a speech before the Court of Peers, advised a treaty of peace, and in the event this plan was not adopted he said there publicly, "I for my part will go to America." This shows that his mind was turned in this direction previous to the day of execution.

About the year 1842 a Frenchman named LeMonesaco made a tour of the Southern States lecturing on "Napoleon's Campaigns," and while at Selma, Ala., he told a gentleman from North Carolina in private conversation that he

KNEW THAT NEY ESCAPED

execution and that he was then in America. The Carolinian was then about twenty-two years old and had previous to that been one of Ney's students.

Some people may think that if the old teacher was the Marshal he would have gone to Bordentown, N. J., and there have made his home with Joseph Bonaparte, who was living there in fine style as a refugee from the throne of Spain. To these it may be said that it was through the efforts of Ney and other Marshals that Spain was subdued before Napoleon placed his brother on the throne, and then as Joseph proved so weak minded that he could not retain the kingdom, he was held in contempt by all those who fought and secured for him that high position, and Ney's soldierly, conduct and bravery would not allow him to submit to charity from a man for whom he had no respect.

Some may also think that Ney would not have been content with making known his identity to only a few of his best friends in this free country, and especially while so far in the interior—at least three hundred miles from any great thoroughfare, and almost under the shadow of the Blue Ridge, the dividing line between advanced civilization and the home of Indians and wild animals; but it must be remembered that he was a brave man and a man of great honor, and he was content to endure the privations of a quiet life rather than create notoriety, as he could easily have done, and thus perhaps bring trouble upon the friends who planned and effected his escape.

When the first class graduated at Davidson College, in 1840, the trustees appointed a committee to visit Ney and get him to write a form for a diploma. He wrote it in a few minutes, and it is said the same form is used to this day, though the college has grown to be one among the best in the South.

It was during school one day when Ney received a newspaper announcing the death of young Napoleon. He threw the paper down and seemed to go almost wild with grief. He turned to a young man in the school and asked if he could eat the andirons in the fire-place. When he was answered in the negative he said there was a much harder task before him than that. He adjourned school, destroyed a great deal of his manuscript and papers and acted so much like a crazy man that he was watched every night until his friends finally induced him to quiet down and open school again.

HIS MANUSCRIPTS.

Ney moved from Iredell to Rowan County a few years before his death, and only a short time before leaving he said to a young man in Iredell, who was one of his favorite students and who had often assisted him in his schools: "I am getting old and will have to die before a great while. When you hear of my death I want you to come at once and take charge of this box of manuscript. You understand my short-hand writing better than anybody else. Write this all out and let the people know what it is. There is something here that will astonish the world." The young man promised to do as requested, but as the facilities for hearing news in those days were limited, it so happened that Ney had been dead some time before this gentleman heard it. As soon as the news reached him, however, he went in fulfillment of the promise, but when he readhed the place where Ney died, all documents and papers of all kinds were gone. The gentleman with whom it was left says that a man came to his house soon after Ney's death and represented himself as being a member of the New York Historical Society and urged him for these writings, stating that his society would have the short-hand writing translated and published, and would give him five hundred copies of the books to distribute among Ney's friends, and under these representations he turned it all over to the stranger, and neither has been heard from since. It was afterward learned that the man was not a member of the society, and that the manuscript never came in possession of that society. Whether this impostor was a friend of the Ney family, shadowing the old man to his death with the purpose of suppressing his writings, or employed by the French Government to purloin all these written evidences, or what disposition was made of the manuscript, or what revelations it would have made if published, all remain as great a mystery to this day as that which hangs about the origin and early life of the author.

HIS DEATH-BED SENTIMENTS.

Ney told three different gentlemen while on his death bed that he was the Marshal, and repeated it only a few minutes before he died—and this while he was thoroughly conscious, and after his attending physician had informed him that there was no hope of his recovery. In dressing him for burial these gentlemen found that, in addition to the large scar on the left top side of his head, he had been wounded in the neck, side, thigh, wrist, leg and foot.

When his remains were exhumed on the 3d of this May it was found by actual measurement that the skeleton was five feet ten inches in length, and the skull seven and three-fourth inches across the forehead and eight inches through from front to rear, giving a circumference measurement of about twenty-four inches. This verifies the statements made by his pupils as to his size, and proves that he was a man of great capacity. The left side of the skull was much more decomposed than the right side, which indicates that the head wound had carried with it a fracture of the skull.

Every statement made in this article can be verified by living witnesses whose integrity is beyond question. The many truths and valuable lessons taught by this great man will live on and on in the communities in which he moved, and coequal with these his old friends will hand down through generation after generation that this quiet and unassuming country school teacher was none other than the great hero of France, the leader of the "rear guard of the grand army."

J. S. TOMLINSON,

Washington, D. C., May 14.

The Living Earth.

[Scientific American.]

As another illustration of the life that dwells in nature, let us briefly consider earthquakes. The peculiar terror of an earthquake lies mainly in the suddenness of its approach. Volcanic eruptions are usually preceded by vast rumblings, or jets of steam, or other unmistakable tokens. Hurricanes and cyclones in like manner have heralds that announce their coming. But with an earthquake there are no premonitory symptoms. The great earthquake which took place at Lisbon in the year 1755 found the people engaged in their ordinary occupations. All the shocks were over in about five minutes. The first shock lasted about six seconds. In that brief space of time most of the houses had been thrown down and thousands of men, women, and children crushed beneath the ruins. At times the ocean lends fresh terrors to the scene. Thus at Lisbon a wave of water over fifty feet high rushed in among the houses, and covered what still remained. In the island of Jamaica on a different occasion two thousand five hundred houses were buried in three minutes under thirty feet of water. Recent delicate scientific experiments have discovered the fact that the surface of the land is never absolutely at rest for more than thirty hours at a time. Thus those great earthquakes which make epochs in history are merely extreme cases of forces that seldom sleep.—Extract from a lecture by A. Ewbank in *Indian Engineer*, published in Calcutta.

Tons of Gold and Silver.

WASHINGTON, April 18.—There is now in the vaults of the Treasury 2,000 tons of silver, and forty-eight tons of gold. The general deficiency bill which failed to pass included an appropriation for a new steel-lined vault, but that went by the board with the rest. The limit of the vaults is now reached, and it is a question where Uncle Sam is going to pile his superfluous cash. Carrying it back and forth between New York and San Francisco is a tremendous item of expense. Last year the transportation of silver from San Francisco alone cost $100,000—enough to build a new vault. The experiment of transporting it by United States vessels proved too dangerous to be repeated after one cargo had been shipped. The weight of the vessel's armament, with the addition of a cargo of specie, was too much for any ship. So one of the first things Secretary Fairchild will have to do will be to find some way of taking care of his cash.

If the crickets sing louder than usual, it will rain.

AN EGYPTIAN FUNERAL.

Strange Burial of the Dead in the Country of the Nile.

A funeral in Egypt is indeed a strange sight, and the first one a visitor sees astonishes him. At the head of the procession march a corporate body of the blind and a certain number of men who proceed at a quick step, singing a most jubilant air, while swinging themselves from right to left. Behind them comes the funeral car, or rather a sort of bier, bearing a great red shawl in which the body is deposited. At the extremity of the bier, on a perch, is placed the turban or the tarbouele of the defunct. Two men carry this bier. They follow with such high spirits the movement of the head of the cortege that the corpse, rocked in every direction, seems to jump under the shawl that shrouds it. The women bring up the rear, some on asses, some on foot. The first row is formed of weepers, or rather screamers, who send forth toward heaven at each step the shrillest note. The weepers hold in their hand a handkerchief, with which they are not solicitous of wiping their eyes perfectly dry, but which they pull by the two ends behind their head with a gesture that would be desperate if it were not droll. On arrival at the cemetery they take the corpse from the bier to cast it into the grave, such as it is.

The grand funerals, however, take place with much more solemnity. An important personage is scarcely dead in Egypt before his friends and acquaintances hurry to the house. During one or two days they eat and drink at the expense of the dead, or rather his heirs, indulging in the noisiest demonstrations. When the hour of the interment arrives, a scene of the wildest character is produced. The slaves and women of the household throw themselves on the corpse and feign a determination to hinder it from passing the threshold. This lugubrious tragedy is played conscientiously; they snatch away the coffin; they belay each other with blows, and the most violent and frightful clamor is heard. At last the procession leaves the house and repairs to the cemetery, preceded by camels loaded with victuals, which are distributed to the poor hurrying in crowds along the road. All along the road the mourners and friends of the family fight for the honor of bearing the bier for an instant, and thus it passes, or bounds, from hand to hand in the most frightful disorder. The interment ended, everyone returns to the house of the dead to recommence the festivities, dancing and the mortuary demonstrations.

The Buried Roman City.

It would seem that a volcano is of small use to mankind, yet to its offices we owe the privilege we now enjoy of beholding with our own eyes just how a city and its inhabitants looked over eighteen hundred years ago. The ashes and cinders thrown out by Mount Vesuvius, in the famous eruption of the 24th of August, A. D. 79, so effectually shut out the air from all that was buried beneath them that when in 1748 a peasant, in sinking a well, unearthed the apartment of a luxurious Roman residence, everything, even to the bodies of the inmates, was found to be in a complete state of preservation.

A correspondent of the Brooklyn *Union* gives an interesting description of the impression made upon the traveler of to-day by a walk through the streets of the excavated portion of the buried city, Pompeii.

"From what remains," he says, "we are enabled to picture to ourselves the appearance of an ancient Roman town in many respects not unlike one of our modern cities.

"The streets, though narrow, were regularly paved with solid lava blocks, and crossed each other at equal intervals; they were sewered and provided with raised stones separated by narrow intervening spaces, crossing the streets at regular intervals, and which served for the passage of pedestrians when the streets were flooded. Leaden pipes, still extant, conducted the water through the city, and supplied the fountains from which water was drawn for the use of the inhabitants.

"The stone sides of the fountains are worn by the hands of the Pompeiians resting on them while drawing water. Through the carriage ways are discernible the well defined parallel ruts worn by the chariots. The streets were named numerically, the sign Via III being still visible on a house near the Sabian gate, one of the eight entrances to the city through the wall by which Pompeii was surrounded.

"Signs and placards are still visible about the streets, painted on the sides of houses, urging the electors to vote for a particular candidate, or informing the inhabitants of the production of a particular play at the theater."

Pa's Running Powers.

[Portland Argus.]

A Sunday school teacher was telling her children how the devil goeth about like a roaring lion seeking whom he may devour, and after the lesson was through she said that those who wished could ask questions. At once a little boy spoke up and asked how fast the devil could run.

"Hush, Johnie," said the teacher, "such questions are very profane."

"Well, I don't care," said Johnnie, "he can't outrun my pa anyhow, 'cause I heard pa tell a man down street the other day that he caught the devil the night he came home from the lodge."

Where Calico Got its Name.

The Chicago *Tribune* tells its readers that the derivation of this word (calico) is very interesting, as of such an ancient date is its origin. Mrs. Leonowens says in her "Travels in India" that in the year 1498, just ten months and two days after leaving the port of Lisbon, Vasco da Game landed on the coast of Malabar at Calicut, or more properly Kala Rhoda, "City of the Black Goddess." Calicut was at that period not only a very ancient seaport, but an extensive territory, which, stretching along the western coast of southern India, reached from Bombay and the adjacent islands to Cape Comorin. It was at an early period so famous for its weaving and dyeing cotton cloth that its name became identified with the manufactured fabric, whence the name calico. It is now generally admitted that this ingenious art originated in India in remote ages, and from that country found its way into Egypt. It was not until the middle of the seventeenth century that calico printing was introduced into Europe. A knowledge of the art was acquired by some of the servants in the service of the Dutch East India Company and carried to Holland, whence it was introduced in London in the year 1676." It is surprising for grown up children, as well as our young folks, to learn that "Pliny as early as the first century mentions in his natural history that there existed in Egypt a wonderful method of dyeing white cloth." Calico cannot be despised when it boasts of such antiquity. The shoddy makeup of the present day may look down with contempt upon the calico dress, but "What kind of a lineage has it?" the calico can proudly ask.

The Danger of Looking at a Turkish Woman.

[The May Cosmopolitan.]

Turkish women rarely go out alone. They promenade in parties of from three to six, but they are never accompanied by any man, unless one deigns to call a man the eunuch whose duty, it is to protect them, and especially to watch them. This white or black Cerberus does not hesitate to lash with horsewhip any audacious stranger that should think of looking too closely at the inmates of a harem committed to his care. A minister plenipotentiary had proof of that fact once, and he has never been able to obtain redress.

The daughters of Islam are strictly forbidden to stop, to greet, or even have the appearance of recognizing a man, be he their brother, their husband, or their father; and when the latter recognize, beneath the yachmak, a woman belonging to their harem, they must pass on without making her any greeting or any sign. The discipline of manners is so strict in respect to this matter that an edict of the prefect of the police lately forbade Mussulmanic women to enter the stores to make their purchase. They had to stop at the merchants' doors, and he was obliged to fetch into the street the things that they wanted. This law, which was incapable of being enforced, could not be long maintained.

A clerical gentleman recently met a couple of friends looking on at the erection of the new court house. The clergyman inquired, "Have you come, in accordance with the old invitation, to 'view the ground where ye shall shortly lie?'" Immediately one of the lawyers replied, "Not 'shortly,' but continusly and at great length." The minister bowed and passed on.—*Bridgeport Standard.*

Nervous Patient (in dentist's chair)—Will it hurt much, doctor? Dentist (reassuringly)—I'll guarantee it won't hurt a bit. Nervous Patient (not convinced)—But what if it should doctor? What would your guarantee amount to? Dentist (evidently sure of himself)—If I hurt you, my dear Sir, I'll pull every tooth in your head, and it won't cost you a cent.

A WOMAN'S DEVOTION.

A Case in which Love Was Constant through Darkest Days.

A dispatch from Nashville, Tenn., says: Eighteen years ago the doors of the State prison closed upon Frank Riddle, of Maury county, who had been sentenced to life imprisonment for murdering a German peddler. There were doubts as to the guilt of Riddle, who, refusing to acknowledge the crime and accept a term of fifteen years, insisted upon a plea of not guilty. The trial resulted in his conviction, and the defendant appealed to the Supreme Court, which granted a new hearing. A second verdict against Riddle was rendered, and he was sent to the penitentiary. Year after year passed, one after another of the life convicts died, and Riddle almost abandoned hope of obtaining his freedom.

While Governor Taylor was seated in his office to-day a woman walked into the apartment and presented the Governor a petition for executive elemency, signed by the lessees and every officer of the prison, who stated that Riddle's long incarceration had served the ends of justice. Accompanying the petition was a letter written by the woman who bore it. After the Governor had read the documents the lady rose, and addressing him, said:

"Governor Taylor, when that man was accused of murder I was engaged to be married to him. I did not believe him guilty and did not break the engagement. During the two or three years that the trial was pending I still believed in him. During the eighteen years of his confinement I have stuck to him. His parents have died. His brothers and sisters are all dead, except a sister who lives out west. The people who were interested in the case then have forgotten him. I am the only friend he has in the world. My life has been wrapped up in him. I believe in him and have loved him through all these long, weary years. I do not ask you to think him an innocent man, but for the sake of two lives that may yet be happy I implore you to set him free."

Without waiting to hear the Governor's decision she arose and left the office and the capitol.

When his Excellency had cleared his eyes of tears he said to Bishop Granberry: "Such devotion and constancy I have never seen, and whatever Riddle may have deserved, it does look like that woman ought to have a chance at happiness."

Ethel—Don't you like Mr. Fitz-Jones? Mabel—No, I don't. I despise him. Ethel—Why? Mabel—Well, he was calling on me last night, and I undertook to show him how well I could whistle. Ethel—Well, what of that? Mabel—A great deal of that. I just puckered my lips up as sweet and pretty as I could, and then—— Ethel—Well, what then? Mabel—He just let me go on and whistle. Ethel—How mean.

The Racket Store!

WITH ITS

LIVE CASH VALUES,

Is Marching STEADILY TO THE FRONT!

Upon our bargains will be found figures that will tell you more plainly than we ever can that the principle we adhere to is that of right and justice.

The almighty dollar is cutting its way through the very centre of *time*. Day by day the cries of distress are heard from North, South, East and West, of houses tottering, crumbling, gone—sunk beneath the crushing weight of King Credit's exhorbitant demands, and with them go others, and when the wrecks are cleared, the damage reckoned, it is found that all has been swept away. Even the 10 per cent. which invariably goes on and which it was thought would bridge the difficulty, sinks into insignificance. Who can tell the waste attached to such a system as that of credit? Those who deal with it should never lose sight of one fact: that they must pay for those who never pay. Can you afford to do it in times such as these, when crops are poor and money scarce? King Credit will bind your energies in chains of iron; forsake him while yet you may.

Do you think you can afford to pay 20 cents for what should cost you 10? You have been supporting a system whose motto is, "Take 10 cents if you can't get more, but if you can get more, take it." Do you think that such a principle as that can ever result in good to any one?

THE CREDIT SYSTEM IS A CURSE,

and we are here to fight it down. Will you lend your aid in such a work? We cannot succeed without it. Your support, which we so earnestly solicit and appreciate, is the trusty blade with which we propose to conquer.

Who, we ask you, is entitled to the credit, if to-day you can buy from your merchants that which ten days since would have cost you from 10 to 25 per cent. more and even then when you have been led to believe for weeks and months past that you were buying "at cost?" Is it not the fact of the Racket Store's presence here that secures you this enjoyment—a position which you surely would not occupy but for this fact? Should you support those who accord you your dues from a sense of justice, or should you support those who do so at the bayonet's point? We leave these facts in your hands. Think upon them. Our stock is being replenished every few days, and we invite an early and repeated call. We will receive this week a large lot of

Shoes, Hats, Piece Goods, &c.

Don't fail to see them, as the advantages that will be afforded you cannot be equalled.

Very Respectfully submitted

TO THE CASH TRADE ONLY.

MORRIS, CARNEY & CO.,

New York office 466 Broadway. Hay Street, Fayetteville, N. C.

feb 24

OBSERVER.

G. H. HAIGH, Editor and Proprietor.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

THURSDAY.....MAY 26, 1887.

THE ADMINISTRATION AND HARD TIMES.

The following very sensible article from the Statesville *Landmark* is put so clearly and cleverly, that, in order to give it to our readers, we surrender our editorial space to it; and after you have read it, you will say, we did a very wise thing. Read it.

There are some people who actually believe that the Democratic administration at Washington is to blame for the depreciated values and the depression in business. There are honest folk who don't know any better. They received the idea, directly or indirectly, from those who do know better, but who inculcate the idea for the sake of the political advantage to be gained by it. A New York fisherman, being enquired of, a number of years ago, one day as he sat on a creek bank, pole in hand, as to his luck, replied that it was poor—that the fish hadn't been biting to do any good since Dix had been elected Governor. The fisherman represented a type of men. The party in power profits by good crops and the party out of power is the gainer by poor ones.

There is no particular mystery about the cause of the prevailing depression in our portion of North Carolina. A succession of bad crop years has left our people nothing to sell and everything to buy. Add to this our dependence upon the North and West for every manufactured article we use, and it can be seen where the chief trouble lies. Government cannot help a people when their own resources fail and when the penalty for a false business system is to be met. So far as the President is concerned he has not made a law nor repealed one. So far as Congress is concerned, it is allowing us to live under the same laws as to taxation that Republican Congresses framed. Pray, then, where is the Democratic administration at fault? Mr. Cleveland is giving the country an able, pure and economical administration. That is his share. That is what it was promised he would do if elected; he is fulfilling every pledge of his own and of his supporters for him. All that they can do to bring about good times is to administer the government honestly and economically. He has recommended to Congress a policy which he believes would help the case if it would act out its part; he has recommended a reduction of taxation. Congress has not acted on the recommendation, but no Republican can criticise it for that: for this is the Republican system of taxation, enacted and put into operation by that party. Besides, the Republican party is not disposed to criticise Congress on this account. That party holds steadfastly to the doctrine that the way to make a people rich is to tax them high. A protective tariff is its cardinal principle. It stands solidly in Congress against a reduction of the tariff, against a repeal of the internal revenue system or a reduction of the internal taxes. A few Democrats join the Republicans in their peculiar notions about taxation, and the combination is strong enough to defeat the beneficent purpose of the majority party in the House.

It will be admitted by Republicans that the President has no other duty than to execute the laws which Congress enacts. It will be claimed by them that the Republicans and the handful of Democrats who stand with them on the tariff question hold the true theory as to taxation, and that the Democratic House ought to be balked in its efforts to pass a tariff bill and to repeal the tobacco tax. Then how can the Democratic House be blamed with the hard times? Fudge! Let these political doctors define themselves. If a Democratic administration has made hard times, in what way has it done it? Generalities will not do for an answer. Specify wherein. If a protective tariff is the thing for the country, and if the money of the government is not squandered, then neither Congress nor the President is to be blamed that times are hard and money saree. In point of fact the country is staggering under a load of excessive taxation. As far as anything with which government has to do in the matter, this is it. And yet the Republicans will not let taxes be reduced. As for the rest, as great a man as Cleveland is, he cannot control the elements and make crops abundant. It is mere stuff to talk about his being responsible for hard times. None except the ignorant or the vicious do so talk. It might just as well have been said that Queen Victoria was responsible for the "hard times" in Ireland ten years ago when the potato crop failed and the people suffered from famine.

They Take the Place of the Fathers.

[For the Observer.]

WILMINGTON, N. C., May 21, '87.

MR. EDITOR:—The above caption is suggested by looking into the faces of the boys that belong to the Fayetteville Independent Light Infantry, now the guests of our city company.

In doing so, I have only been able to recognize one face—that of Maj. Campbell, whereas when I was a citizen of your town—seemingly only a few days ago—I suppose there was scarce a man belonging to that community that I did not know. Many names mentioned, however, suggest that the sons "have taken the place of their fathers." And here let me say that they are honorably representing the fathers and that ancient and honorable command. They show themselves gentlemanly and courteous in their bearing, firm and unswerving in their martial tread, precise in their drill, moving with unbroken column, ready to obey every command, and in every way eliciting the admiration of the assembled thousands.

I am led to believe that this, in a measure, is due to the respect they have for their commander, Maj. Campbell, who wins their affection by kindness. A tyrant may have his orders obeyed, but it is purely in a mechanical way; but an officer who is respected by his corps not only has his orders obeyed, but the soldier throws his whole soul into the movement. I think the Independent Company is fortunate in having Maj. Campbell as its Major, and that the Major is fortunate in having so grand a corps of soldiers, and these two fortunates combined make it easy to endure necessary hardships and the more pleasant to enter into the pleasures which are incident to military life.

Let me say to you that your boys are not only honorably representing the former members of the old Independent Company, but the grand old town of Fayetteville as well. They are a fine-looking body of men, who obey orders promptly, which is the embodiment of a true soldier. Said Sergeant Whitmore (once of the LaFayette Light Infantry) upon one occasion when on a march, and men were straggling (though not necessary to be under strict discipline): "A true soldier is one who obeys orders." I think the Major has his command under such discipline that if he were to order them to ground arms and turn somersaults they would immediately obey orders, though that sort of tactics is not laid down in the manual.

Said a gentleman to me yesterday morning: "The drilling of the Fayetteville Company is the town talk." A little son of Mr. Taylor, my partner, remarked in his youthful way, "The Fayetteville boys take the cake."

Yesterday the Fayetteville rifle team won the cup, 200 yards range. I admire their uniforms, and especially their plumes, which show so much better than a little brass *bodkin* stuck in the top of the cap. The plumes make the members of a company look larger; even the small men show up good proportions. As I looked at Maj. Campbell I thought I could hear the voice of his father saying to him: "My son, you now have command of the old company your father once commanded. It is an ancient and honorable corps. Suffer not its glory to be tarnished while you have command." And this, I know, would be an unnecessary precaution, for the boy who was modest, upright and gentlemanly has grown to manhood maintaining the same character as the boy; and so will it generally be when parents give the proper training in youth.

Fayetteville! grand old Fayetteville! I appreciate her and hold her in pleasant remembrance. There is a page in this book of my memory which is a sacred leaf; and why? When the alarm of war was first sounded, and recruits were called for, both of the Fayetteville companies were immediately filled. I was a volunteer in the LaFayette. My birth-place was in New England, but my adopted home was North Carolina. I had married in Fayetteville; duty bade me defend home and fireside. It was when preparing and ready for the field that the ladies expressed their deepest sympathy for me under the trying circumstances, for I might meet a contending brother on the battle-field. Not to me personally did they express this sympathy, which might be construed as mere words, but to others they opened their tender hearts in sympathy. This was written upon my heart in words that cannot be obliterated. God bless the ladies of dear old Fayetteville! We claim for North Carolina a people full of chivalry, noble and unselfishly hospitable. In Fayetteville we have the representatives of these claims. A man that tries to be a man is respected by all of her citizens. They are not clannish; neither do they draw denominational lines in the social circle, but a true man is looked upon as a man, whatever may be his ecclesiastical notions.

Allow me here to relate a circumstance that is said to have taken place at the time of volunteering in the first companies: There was a man who was a red-hot-with-sparks-flying seceessionist. He volunteered in the LaFayette in order to get other fellows in. Col. Thos. C. Fuller also volunteered. When the company's ranks were about full, the former said to Fuller, "We must get out of this. I can't go to the war." "*No, Sir!*" said Fuller. "I volunteered in good faith, and I go." And go he did. A more faithful soldier was never in the field. Whether on guard in the broiling sun or at midnight in the pelting storm, whether in the trenches with the spade or amidst the roar of battle, he was always true and unswerving. At the expiration of six months, when the command came home, he volunteered in Starr's Battery, and was its Lieutenant until the people of his district bade him go to the halls of Congress. This other chap that I have mentioned never did go into the fight, and after the war ran for Congress on the Radical ticket and was gloriously defeated. And now, to tell you the truth, I do not for the life of me know whether the scalawag is dead or alive.

May the Independent Light Infantry carry the date of its birth, 1793, on down for ages to come, and may prosperity attend your grand old town.

Truly Yours,
W. M. PARKER.

Against Time.

[For the Observer.]

A few afternoons since, as several gentlemen were sitting in front of the Overbaugh House, (appointments all first-class, George always clever and board only $2.00 per diem, invariably in advance,) their conversation drifted to pedestrianism, and one of them, a prominent citizen of about sixteen stone, feeling in good trim, bantered anyone to take a four or five mile walk with him. "Thunder and lightning!" (these, however, were not as forcible as the words he used) remarked a miller who was in the crowd. "I will bet you fifteen bushels of McNeill's best bolted meal against $10 that you can't walk from here to the top of Massey's hill and return in fifty minutes." "Yes," he continued, "I will make it sixty minutes." "Done!" cried our prominent citizen. "I'll take the bet!" The order for fifteen bushels of meal and a $10 bill were then placed in safe hands. Going at once to his office and donning a thinner coat and taking a dr—— we mean his walking cane, our prominent citizen came forth, and, accompanied by a gentleman from Toronto who kindly offered to act as his trainer, he briskly stepped forward to *take the (hoe) cake*. "Hay foot! straw foot! Now you've got it, darn you, keep it!" was the rythmic refrain to which he kept step, and in twenty-six minutes he had climbed to the top of Massey's hill, and, to prevent dispute, had written his name on the fence. Utterly undisconcerted by the hooting urchins who had followed him and the people who came to their doors, evidently thinking that, although he was surrounded by such a *noisy* crowd, there was a *still* somewhere, he quietly started toward the homeward goal. He rested several times, gathered some water lilies at Mallett's pond, traded watches three times, won two dozen cigars and a hat from his trainer on the distance from here to Wilson, stopped twice to get a drink of water and talk to some pretty girls, and in twenty-two minutes was quietly sitting in front of the Overbaugh, telling the crowd that the walk was nothing to blow about, that he had often done better, and giving them his views on Chinese immigration and local option.

The meal was delivered at once, and the miller *acknowledged the corn*, even if it did *go against the grain*. There is no truth, however, in the report that our prominent citizen has accepted a proposition to walk against time at Madison Square Garden next October. X.

Dunn Items.

DUNN, N. C., May 24, 1887.

Saturday, as usual, was a busy day with our merchants.

The naval store business is enlarging. One still has been running regular for some time, and another will start this week.

The town council have appointed Mr. G. T. King, marshal, to fill the vacancy of Mr. Neill Jones, resigned.

The people of Dunn have purchased a nice organ for the Sunday School. The school meets at Godwin's Hall every Sunday morning instead of evening as heretofore.

A number of our young men attended the closing exercises of Buie's Creek Academy on the 20th. They all seemed pleased and well repaid for their trip. The Literary Address was delivered by Josephus Daniels, Esq., of Raleigh. The exercises of the school were exceedingly good.

Mr. Hanibal Jernigan is erecting a business house of Main street 22x80 feet.

Messrs. M. J. Jones & Bro. are running the first are only dray in Dunn.

Services at Godwin's Hall Sunday A. M. and P. M., by Rev. N. B. Hood. JUNIUS.

Harnett County Letter.

LILLINGTON, N. C., May 23, 1887.

MR. EDITOR:—On Friday the 20th of May, the closing exercises of the Rev. J. A. Campbell's flourishing school at Buie's Creek Academy, was attended by a very large number of ladies and gentlemen.

The Literary address was made by Josephus Daniels, Esq., editor of the *State Chronicle*. His subject was the education of the heart, the hand and the head, which was very satisfactory to the congregation.

Miss Bettie Byrd received the prize on Geography and Map Drawing, and Miss Neila Pearson received the prize on Writing.

Farming is progressing very well so for this season. The weather is too dry in the central part of the county, but we had some light rains yesterday. B.

MOUNT AIRY.

A Railroad Terminus—Tobacco, Iron, Water-power—A Young City Rich in Resources—The Sanitarium of North Carolina!!

[From the Yadkin Valley News.]

The object of this article is to present to the world the advantages which Mount Airy possesses as a manufacturing metropolis, a pleasant home, a mountain resort and a trade center. It is a town of churches, schools, education, refinement, culture and true Southern hospitality. There is not another town in the State with so many resources and built on such solid foundation. Nothing is done by halves, the business being controlled by broad-gauged, far sighted, well-posted, thinking men—men of brains and energy. Evidences of these facts are apparent everywhere. An intelligent stranger can form a correct opinion of the character of our people by driving through our streets. The solidity, enterpise and progress of a town are pretty accurately indicated by the number, condition and prosperity of its factories. They are usually the key to the business situation in any community. Where manufacturing capital concentrates, and is both prudently managed and profitably employed, the other conditions of commercial solvency and thrift are almost invariably found. The water power which drives the wheels of her dozen or more Cotton and Woolen and Flour and Lumber mills expends but a small portion of itself upon the task to which it is already set. Four-fifths of the restless energy of this water-power still runs to waste. Large opportunities are still open, not merely to the above industries, but to every form of manufacture operated by water or by steam. Mount Airy has already gained an impetus which must carry her onward by its own intrinsic force, operating independently of every external stimulus, into a great and successful future. Our tobacco industry is one of large proportions, with a rising barometer. We have four warehouses that will compare favorably with any in the State, and they are supported by a dozen progressive and wideawake factories. Ours is the natural market for Stokes, Yadkin, Surry, Alleghany, Grayson, Carroll, Patrick and Floyd counties. These counties form a part of the bright tobacco belt of North Carolina and Virginia. The well-handled golden leaf always commands high prices, and always will. A large per cent. of the tobacco lands contiguous to Mount Airy in the tobacco belt are uncultivated, and can be bought amazingly cheap. Immigration is opening its eyes to this fact, and in the near future Mount Airy will be the bright tobacco market of the State. No town in the State with twice our population has as many manufacturing industries. We ship chewing and smoking tobacco, cigarettes, cigars, cotton goods, cassimeres, jeans, blankets, leather, etc., to nearly every nook and corner of the United States. There is not a Southern State that does not pay tribute to Mount Airy. We are the wonder and pride of North Carolina. Not only are many of our subordinate enterprises still in embryo, but even the fullness of our future, as a manufacturing centre, is not yet apparent; the extent and prodigality of our resources baffle the power of language to portray. Our iron ore is said to be of a very superior quality, with an inexhaustible quantity. We may naturally expect to see blast furnaces, rolling mills, nail works, &c., in our great and early future. As a summer resort, our flag is unfurled and floats in the balmy air that invigorates and fills our people with untiring energy. Our altitude is about 2,000 feet above the sea-level. Our summers are splendid; our climate is a natural sanitarium, and has cheated the grave out of many persons, who are now permanent citizens of our town. The pure, bracing air that comes down from the mountains is full of balsamic fragrance of the pine forests, and brings healing on its wings. The Mount Airy White Sulphur Springs, with the same analysis as the Greenbriar White Sulphur, needs only those to endorse it who have been healed at its fountain. Its curative properties are not excelled by the waters of any spring known to man. It acts both as a simple and general remedial agent, and does not accomplish its prodigious and healthful changes by exciting and keeping up an undue irritation of the affected organs, but the action is as soothing and gentle as it is powerful in operation and permanent in results. The water is palatable after a few days' use. It is a lovely drive of 3½ miles from Mount Airy to the White Sulphur, where you will find a four-story hotel with ample accommodations for the large number of its patrons from June to October.

In the corporate limits is the Mount Airy Chalybeate Spring, and as it gently bubbles from the earth on its mission of mercy, it is cool and palatable, and, unlike ordinary water, copious draughts do not oppress the stomach with a suffocating sense of fullness. It never provokes nausea; the chronic dyspeptic can assimilate it almost as easily as the man of robust health. The therapeutic action has been especially instanced in the radical extirpation from the system of numerous malignant diseases. The analysis is about the same as the Piedmont water. To the invalid we say, come to our delightful climate and be healed. To the hale and hearty we say, come! Look at our possibilities and you will never be content to live away from Mount Airy. We have an air of energy never dreamed of in the South. We keep time with a quick step to the music of progress. We have energy on tap, and he who wishes to insure his fortune can do no better than to cast his lot with us. Manufacturing capital is constantly flowing in, and our town is building up rapidly; the music of the saw and hammer can be heard in every direction. The price of real estate has not kept pace with the progress and growth of the town. Choicest business lots are held at only $18 to $25 per front foot, and it is astonishing to know that the most select dwelling lots can be had at from $2.50 to $4 per front foot. These prices, like the town, can not be made to stand still. The fortunate investor could probably realize 50 to 100 per cent. before the end of the year. Until recently we have been laboring under the disadvantages of being forty miles miles from a railroad, but the Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley road will reach our live town this year, the track now being laid within 36 miles of us, and the labors of a large force of men bring it nearer and nearer at each setting of the sun. There are only about nine miles of the road yet to grade, so the finishing touches will soon be given. Being the terminus of a 227 mile railway, will add another laurel to our crown of growth. We refer to President Julius A. Gray, of Greensboro, for information regarding the progress of the railroad to our town.

In conclusion, I will say, keep your eye on Mount Airy. "The early bird catches the worm." A boom is inevitable, and is already dawning upon us. Everything is in motion, and nothing waits for any man in Mount Airy The genius of enterprise spreads wide her arms and claps her hands in glee! Go on, Magic City, Railroad Terminus, Tobacco King, Iron Queen! You are not inflated, but the natural outcome of unparalleled resources! R.

Wonderful Cures.

W. D. Hoyt & Co., Wholesale and Retail Druggists of Rome, Ga., say: We have been selling Dr. King's New Discovery, Electric Bitters and Bucklen's Arnica Salve for two years. Have never handled remedies that sell as well, or give such universal satisfaction. There have been some wonderful cures effected by these medicines in this city. Several cases of pronounced Consumption have been entirely cured by the use of a few bottles of Dr. King's New Discovery, taken in connection with Electric Bitters. We guarantee them always. Sold by B. E. Sedberry, Fayetteville, N. C.

Greatly Excited.

Not a few of the citizens of Fayetteville have recently become greatly excited over the astounding fact, that several of their friends who had been pronounced by their physicians as incurable and beyond all hope—suffering with that dreaded monster Consumption—have been completely cured by Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, the only remedy that does positively cure all throat and lung disease, Coughs, Colds, Asthma and Bronchitis. Trial bottle free at B. E. Sedberry's Drug Store, large bottles $1.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The Best Salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box.

For Sale by B. E. Sedberry, Fayetteville, N. C.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

ROYAL

BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight, alum or phosphate powders. *Sold only in cans.* ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 Wall street, New York.

For sale by A. S. HUSKE & CO.
feb 24, mar 3 1y

Executrix' Notice.

Having qualified as Executrix upon the estate of the late D. A. Ray, I hereby give notice to all persons having claims against said estate, to exhibit the same to me on or before April 14th, 1888, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery. All persons indebted to said estate will please pay the same without delay, either to myself or to D. H. Ray, my agent. CAROLINE E. RAY,
Executrix of D. A. Ray.
Fayetteville, N. C., April 9, 1887. apl 14-6t

Carolina Central R. R. Co.

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.

WESTBOUND TRAINS.

May 16, 1887.	No. 1. Daily ex. Sunday.	No. 3. Daily ex. Sunday.
Leave Wilmington,	7:25 a. m.	8:00 p. m.
Leave Maxton,	11:30 a. m.	.....
Leave Hamlet,	12:50 p. m.	2:33 a. m.
Leave Wadesboro,	2:15 p. m.	.....
Leave Charlotte,	4:32 p. m.	6:55 a. m. arriv
Leave Lincolnton,	6:17 p. m.	
Leave Shelby,	7:40 p. m.	
Arrive Rutherfordton,	9:10 p. m.	

EASTBOUND TRAINS.

May 16, 1887.	No. 2. Daily ex. Sunday.	No. 4. Daily ex. Sunday.
Leave Rutherfordton,	7:15 a. m.	
Leave Shelby,	8:48 a. m.	
Leave Lincolnton,	10:07 a. m.	
Leave Charlotte,	12:02 p. m.	8:45 p. m.
Leave Wadesboro,	2:30 p. m.	.....
Leave Hamlet,	3:38 p. m.	1:55 a. m.
Leave Maxton,	5:20 p. m.	.....
Arrive Wilmington,	9:05 p. m.	8:00 a. m.

Trains Nos. 1 and 2 make close connection at Maxton to and from Fayetteville, Greensboro and other points on C. F. & Y. V. Ry. At Wadesboro with trains to and from Cheraw, Florence and Charleston. Lincolnton to and from Hickory, Lenoir and points on C. & L. Narrow Gauge railroad.

Trains Nos. 3 and 4 make close connection at Hamlet with trains to and from Raleigh.

Through Sleeping Cars between Wilmington and Charlotte and Charlotte and Raleigh.

Take train No. 1 for Statesville and points on W. N. C. railroad and points west.

Take train No. 3 for Spartanburg, Greenville, Athens, Atlanta and all points southwest. Also for Asheville, via Spartanburg.

No. 3 connects at Wilmington with W. & W. railroad No. 23.

Local Freight Nos. 5 and 6 tri-weekly between Wilmington and Laurinburg.

Local Freight Nos. 7 and 8 tri-weekly between Laurinburg and Charlotte.

Local Freight Nos. 9 and 10 tri-weekly between Charlotte and Rutherfordton

Nos. 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10 will not take passengers.

L. C. JONES, Superintendent.
F. W. CLARK, General Passenger Agent.
may 19 tf

Salem High School,

HUNTLEY, SAMPSON CO., N. C.

A FIRST-CLASS BOARDING SCHOOL.

SINCE ESTABLISHED, in 1874, THIS SCHOOL has never been in a more flourishing condition than it now is. The School has

FIVE TEACHERS,
(including the Principal),

And the Roll Has Reached 101 Members.

Nowhere in North Carolina can a better school be found for the same expense.

NOTICE THESE PRICES:

Board $6.00 per Month.

Tuition $1.25 to $3.50 per Month.

And the instruction and discipline is as thorough and complete as can be found in any Academy or High School.

☞ New catalogue will be ready by June 1st. Address MARION BUTLER,
may 12 3m Principal.

NOTICE.

Dry Goods and Groceries.

I have just received a nice, selected stock of

DRY GOODS,

Which I am selling at Rock Bottom Prices.

Seersucker Suits of all kinds, a nice stock of Summer Pants, Straw Hats for Gents, Ladies, Misses and Boys until you can't rest, Lawns from 4 to 12½ cents per yard, Calico in proportion, Dress Goods of many kinds, Shirts from 25 cents to $2.50, Pants Cloth, a nice variety. I think I am not risking too much to say I have

The Nicest and Cheapest Stock of Shoes

ever offered to the good people of Hope Mills.

Groceries Always on Hand.

G. A. Gambrill Flour—from Patapsco down. Tinware and Hardware. Tobacco a specialty. The Old Rip still stands to the front.

Thanking the public for past favors, I solicit their future patronage. Very Respectfully,
JAMES H. JOHNSON.
may 12-4f Hope Mills, N. C.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Messrs. Pemberton & Prior:
Sirs—I send you one dollar for which you will please send me one bottle of Prior's Rheumatic Remedy. I bought a 60 ct. bottle from you and I was well pleased with it. Yours,
J. M. CHAPPEL.
Gillisville, Cumberland Co., N. C.

Later Mr. Chappel writes:
Messrs. Pemberton & Prior:
Gents—At the time I commenced taking Prior's Rheumatic Remedy I was unable to walk a mile without suffering severely with rheumatism—in fact, would be laid up next day; but since taking less than two bottles I am able to *work all day without suffering the least inconvenience therefrom.* This remedy is all one could wish. Yours truly,
March 25, 1887. J. M. CHAPPEL.

PRIOR'S RHEUMATIC REMEDY.

Messrs. Pemberton & Prior:
Dear Sirs—I have been suffering from acute rheumatism for nearly nine months. During that time I have tried several remedies, but received no benefit until I tried Prior's Rheumatic Remedy. I am now nearly well, having taken but two bottles. I cheerfully recommend it to all who are suffering with rheumatism.
Very truly yours,
D. McC. ALFORD.
Fayetteville, N. C., Apl 20, 1887.

Mr. Alford was a student in the Graded School and boarded at Mr. J. A. Worth's.

Messrs. Pemberton & Prior:
Gentlemen—I had a severe attack of rheumatism in the neck. A few doses of Prior's Rheumatic Remedy gave me instant relief. Yours truly,
E. T. B. GLENN.
Fayetteville, N. C., May 7, 1887.

Messrs. Pemberton & Prior:
Gentlemen—I found Prior's Rheumatic Remedy a fine alterative and tonic.
Very respectfully,
JOHN H. HUBBARD.
Fayetteville, N. C., January 27, 1887.

Messrs. Pemberton & Prior:
Dear Sirs—Prior's Rheumatic Remedy has done me more good than anything I ever took. Please send another bottle and oblige.
Yours, TOM WOMBLES.
Bunn's Level, N. C., March 10, 1887.

MILLINERY, NOTIONS AND FANCY GOODS

In Great Abundance.

ALL THE LATEST NOVELTIES OF THE SEASON.

THE

CABINET HATS

Are Unique and the Flowers are Fancy.

New Goods Every Week.

17 HAY STREET. MRS. DYE.
apl 28 tf

BASE BALLS and BATS!

REACH'S

Professional and Amateur Balls

—AND—

Reach's and Spaulding's Bats,

—AT—

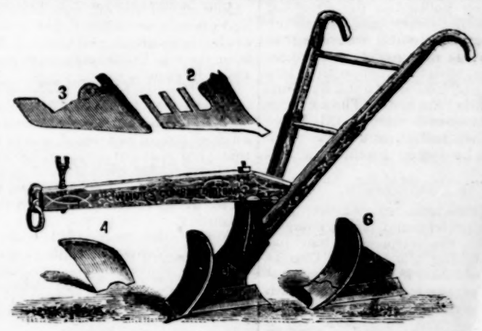
McNEILL & CO'S.

BALLS AND BATS FROM 5 CTS. UP.

apl 28 tf

White's Combined Plow!

STILL ACKNOWLEDGED TO BE THE BEST PLOW



FOR ALL WORK ON THE FARM,

AS IT COMBINES

A Good Turning Plow with all the Stonewall Cotton and Tobacco Attachments.

PLOWS and CASTINGS for them always on hand. I also offer the BOY DIXIE, ATLAS, STONEWALL, "BOSS," CLIMAX TOBACCO PLOW and all other styles, such as Nos. 10, 35, 40, 50, 48, A 6 and M 6. For sale at LOW PRICES for CASH.

A FULL LINE OF GROCERIES AND HARDWARE ON HAND.

CHAS. HAIGH,
feb 24-tf Next Door to People's Bank.

Not an Advertisement,

ONLY A

CARD OF THANKS.

Just one year ago the "MERCHANT MILLS" marked down the price of Meal to consumers to the COST PRICE of Corn. Many kind friends remarked: "Oh, well it won't last long." "He'll soon get sick of it," etc.

However, I'm the heartiest Rooster in the State.
"Red-hot and still heating."
Have doubled my capacity.
Running night and day.
Know nothing about "Hard Times."
And feel so much gratitude to the "blessed people
That I must thank them publicly
For their hearty support,
And advise them to keep up the good work

And Save 25 per cent. Profit on BREAD.

Respectfully,
mar 3-tf JAS D. McNEILL.

FRESH ROAST

JAVA, LAGUIRA, BLENDED and RIO

Coffees,

Fresh ground when wanted, at

HEADQUARTERS,

G. A. THOMSON.
feb 3 tf

CUMBERLAND HOUSE.

The most convenient to the travelling public. Is only 50 yards from the C. F. & Y. V. Railroad, in a pleasant location. Table fare the BEST the market affords.

TERMS REASONABLE.

☞ Convenient for Drummers.
may 19 1y D. H. BELL, Proprietor.

R. M. NIMOCKS

Is agent for and has in stock the following brands of

FERTILIZERS:

NAVASSA, WILCOX & GIBBS', CHESAPEAKE and AMERICUS

GUANOS,

NAVASSA ACID PHOSPHATE,

WILCOX & GIBBS' SUPERPHOSPHATE,

BOYKIN & CARMER'S CHEMICALS,

And Pure German Kainit.

Also, a full line of

TENNESSEE WAGONS and CARTS,

Boy Dixie and Stonewall Plows and Castings,

GROCERIES,

Wagon Harness and Farming Implements.

All offered at

POPULAR PRICES.

mar 3 3m

Administrator's Sale of Land.

By virtue of an order of the Superior Court of Cumberland County, N. C., I will, on Monday, June 6, 1887, at 11 o'clock, at the Market House in Fayetteville, expose to sale by public auction the lands of J. A. Johnson, Sr., consisting of about 200 acres adjoining the lands of Neill Smith, Duncan Morrison and others, being the lands on which J. A. Smith, Sr., formerly resided.

Terms of Sale: One-fourth cash, and note and security for balance, to be paid in six months, with interest from sale, and title reserved until all is paid.

J. A. JOHNSON, JR.,
April 20, 1887. Administrator and Commissioner. may 5 4t

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SEDBERRY'S

Notice for the Past and Future.

As is universally known, BOND E. SEDBERRY has been in the *Drug* business in Fayetteville for

30 YEARS IN 30 YEARS

During that time he has been forced to furnish medicine free to scores and scores of poor people who were not able to pay for prescriptions and medicine. Under the circumstances he felt it to be his duty to do the best he could to relieve them. This he did, and in the great majority of cases the remedies proved well. The result was that he discovered a valuable remedy for each of the following diseases:

Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Summer Complaints, Kidney Trouble, Coughs and Falling off of the Hair.

For reasons best known to himself he has never advertised or pushed them, and perhaps he never will, but if he does they will be called:

Sedberry's own Thunder and Lightning Rheumatic Remedy.

Sedberry's own Thunder and Lightning Remedy for Neuralgia.

Sedberry's own Thunder and Lightning Remedy for Summer Complaint.

Sedberry's own Thunder and Lightning Remedy for Kidney Trouble.

Sedberry's own Thunder and Lightning Hair Tonic.

mch 10

HEADQUARTERS.

GEO. A. THOMSON.

Wide-Awake!

Stock Replenished and Kept Fully Up!

Epicureans know the Toothsome Delights that are to be found in my stock. Now that Beef and Veal are uninviting, Fulton Market (corned) Beef, Spiced Tripe, Spiced Pig Feet, Chipped Beef (boiled), Strictly Fancy No. 1 Mackerel, Springfield Ham, Ferris' M. C. Hams, North Carolina Hams and Cossard's M. C. Breast or Breakfast Strips await your commands.

MY PASTRY FLOUR

is TOO WELL KNOWN for comment. I carry the largest stock of W. G. Wilson's Crackers, the greatest variety and largest stock of Pickles, Preserves, Jellies, Jams, Fruits, Nuts and Candies, Canned Meats, Canned Vegetables, Canned Fruits, Glass Goods—Lamb Tongues, Mushrooms, Salads, Crisps, Sauces; Foreign and Domestic Fruits preserved in their own fluid, Extracts and Essences, Imported Olive Oil, Pure Crab Apple Vinegar—4 years old, Royal Baking Powder and all other desirable Baking Powders, Oatmeal, Hominy, Macaroni, Farina, Vermicelli, Pine Apple and English Dairy Cheese, Fancy Full Cream Mild Summer Cheese, Green and Roasted Coffees—unrivalled Teas—Black and Green—selected by an expert. Spices of all kinds, Corn Starch, Gelatine, Laundry Starch, Laundry Soaps, Toilet Soaps, Blueing, Blacking, Shoe Dressing and Polish, and anything that can be mentioned and found in First-class Houses.

Glassware, China, Crockery, Tinware, Wood and Willow-ware, Cutlery and Cordage

ALWAYS IN STOCK.
apl 21 tf

NEW GOODS.

BROWN & RODDICK,

27 HAY STREET, - FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.,

Are receiving daily

New Goods, Suitable for Spring and Summer Wear,

Comprising

Dress Goods,

In all Shades and Prices.

Hosiery and Underwear.

HAMBURG EDGINGS AND INSERTIONS, NAINSOOK EDGINGS AND INSERTIONS, SWISS EDGINGS AND INSERTIONS, AND KING'S RUFFLINGS.

LACES LACES

In Torchon, Oriental and Valenciennes.

Jeans,
Cottonades,
Cassimeres.

BROWN & RODDICK,
27 Hay street.

Branch Store Wilmington, N. C.
apl 7 tf

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

Published Every Thursday at 19 Green Street (Observer Building.)

THURSDAY.....MAY 26, 1887.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

One year (in advance).....$2 00
Six months (in advance).....1 00
☞ No name entered without payment, and no paper sent after expiration of time paid for.

RATES OF ADVERTISING

Advertisements will be inserted for $1.00 per square (one inch) for the first and fifty cents for each subsequent publication.
Contracts for advertising for any space or time may be made at the office of the OBSERVER, or by correspondence.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

EXCURSION—June 2.
J. E. ELLIOT—Notice.
J. D. SESSOMS—Notice.
R. R. HUSKE—For Rent.
J. J. WHALEY—Jewelry, &c.
PAGE'S RHEUMATIC REMEDY.
W. N. TILLINGHAST—Freezers.
H. McD. ROBINSON—Legal Card.
A. S. HUSKE & Co.—Fresh Goods.

TOWN AND COUNTY.

TO NEW SUBSCRIBERS.—We will furnish the FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER and *North Carolina Farmer* from this date for two dollars and twenty-five cents a year.

The Commissioners give the county coupons a black eye.

What say the people to having an old fashioned 4th of July this year?

We hear complaints that the early peaches are decaying and falling off.

The frame of the cupalo for Hotel La Fayette is nearly ready to be placed in position.

The street hands have done good work, clearing out ditches, &c., just above the half-way bridge.

Messrs. E. H. Jennings, Chas. L. Taylor, E. L. Pemberton and W. C. McDuffie are attending the Washington drill.

Miss Jennie Bernard, daughter of W. H. Bernard, editor of the Wilmington *Star*, is visiting her relatives on Haymount.

To-morrow the good people of Smithfield and Selma will pic-nic here. Let everyone give them a cordial greeting.

New Irish potatoes are now offered for sale in our market. Joshua Council has shown a sample of his growing which are very fine.

We were correct in stating that all newly appointed Magistrates must qualify before the 5th June. After that the clerk appoints.

The Episcopal Convention of the Diocese of East Carolina, recently held at Edenton, resolved to meet in Fayetteville on the third Wednesday in May, 1888.

The Graded School closed on Friday last. It was a quiet ending—without public exercises or any of the usual display of pupils. We publish the roll of honor,

The attention given to flowers by many of our ladies is evidence of their love of beauty and the beautiful. It is a treat to see them beautifying the yards and making homes look cheerful and bright.

What's the matter with our boys? It is a rare thing to see one of them playing marbles or spinning a top, and a kite this Spring was a rarity. Have the old-time plays given place to more manly sports, or what is the reason?

Nathan Hodges, a negro, was brought here Monday night and placed in jail, charged with making an assault with criminal intent upon a white woman at Wade's. We understand that the lady was made quite sick by her fright.

The public generally are invited to attend the exercises of the Fayetteville District S. S. Conference, to be held at the Hay Street M. E. Church on 27th to 29th inclusive. The services will be both entertaining and instructive.

Mr. S. G. Ayer has sent us a few stalks of wheat as a specimen sample of an acre on his lot. The stalks are nearly five feet in length, and the heads are well filled. We have seen the field, and it is beautiful to look at. This wheat was sown in December, and it is already well headed.

The two engines Nos. 14 and 15 were shipped to Greensboro on Saturday. Their fire boxes were made to burn coal, and the attempt to change them to wood burners failed, so they could not be used. We hear that they are to be shipped back, whether in exchange for other engines or not, we do not know.

We notice that Mr. Alexander Graham, of the Fayetteville Graded School, is to be one of the Faculty of the Wilson Normal School, which opens on the 21st June and closes 12th July. P. P. Claxton, Sup't of Wilson Graded School, and Dr. Henry E. Shepherd, of Charleston College, are also among the number.

Have our people seen the accounts of the splendid exhibit of stock at the recent Cattle Show in Raleigh? We wish we could induce them to take more interest in the improvement of their stock. Wake county has taken the lead, and the results have, we understand, proved very satisfactory and profitable.

Henry Elson, who for many years has been located in Fayetteville, and who for some time past has been acting as traveling salesman for Mr. Frank Thornton, has located at Sumner, Worth Co., Georgia. Mr. Elson leaves with the regrets but good wishes of his many friends, and we are indeed sorry to see him go.

Cumberland Superior Court adjourned Friday afternoon, which was one day earlier than was contemplated, on account of the serious illness of the mother of Judge Clark, he having received a telegram to "come at once." His child is also quite sick. The business of the court was practically finished, and the court adjourned at 2:30 o'clock, so that Judge Clark got off on the 3:30 train Friday afternoon.—*Evening News.*

In olden times the pathway of heroes was strewn with roses, or the bed of the king or queen bedecked with them, but civilization has changed the custom, and now to the statesman, orator or friend a bouquet of roses is given as a testimonial of appreciation or esteem. With such intent a kind lady sent us yesterday a most superb collection, for which our thanks are tendered. She is evidently a lover of the beautiful and good.

We return our thanks to the Marshals, W. G. Carr, T. E. Holding, B. T. Bowden, of the Euzelian Society, and S. S. Woody, T. M. Watson and W. L. Carmichael, of the Philomathesian Society for, an invitation to the Commencement Exercises of Wake Forest College. The invitation is one of the handsomest that we have seen. The Alumni Address, by J. H. Mills, will be delivered on Tuesday. On Wednesday the Hon. Matt W. Ransom will address the two societies, and Rev. T. Armitage, D. D., will deliver the Baccalaureate sermon. Thursday will be devoted to the Orations of the graduating class.

A correspondent from Cedar Creek says that the corn crop in the swamps is much damaged by wet weather and bud worms, but that upland corn and cotton is very fine, that the prospect for a good crop is now a bright one, but he complains that the hog cholera is raging and killing the stock. He asks for a remedy. We take the following receipt from a correspondent of the Richmond *Whig*, which is said to cure. It is easy to make:

To one pint of kerosene oil put half pint of spirits of turpentine and two ounces of gum camphor. Shake this up together until the camphor is dissolved. Then pour the mixture over your shattered corn, stirring it up so that some will get on all of it. Then throw out to the hogs.

We have received the catalogue of the University of N. C. for 1886-87. This is its ninety-second year. The catalogue shows that there are now 204 martriculates, the same as last year. Considering the failure of crops and the fact that there is no preparatory department, we think the showing a very satisfactory one.

The Faculty numbers 15. There are lecture rooms, 6 laboratories and museums for daily scientific work, a large general museum, a select library of 25,000 volumes, a reading room with principal papers of the State and elsewhere, magazines, journals, &c., and a fine supply of maps and illustrative apparatus, making the institution complete. Besides this there is a law school, which is in a flourishing condition. As a State institution it should receive a liberal support, but aside from this its equipment in teachers and in apparatus, makes it an institution of learning that should attract all who desire a thorough and complete education in scientific or literary pursuits. The very name of being a graduate of the N. C. University is a great recommendation to a young man.

SPINACH.—This is an article that our truckers do not plant, which the Norfolk *Virginian* says a farmer has sold to the extent of $25,000, clear of cost of shipment, and that another has realized $1,300 from a single acre; that the general average is about $500 per acre. Suppose you try it next year. Lots of money is also made by the Norfolk truckers from kale. Such things make trucking pay.

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.—The freight and accommodation train now arrives here from Bennettsville at 11 o'clock, a. m., on Monday, Wednesday and Friday. Leaves Fayetteville on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 12.15.

From Greensboro—arrives at 6 p. m. Monday, Wednesday and Friday. Leaves Fayetteville at 9.30 a. m. for Greensboro. This schedule will meet the wishes of our merchants.

BURGLARY.—The residence of Mr. S. J. Hinsdale was entered on Saturday night. Nothing was interfered with but the pantry, the thief helping himself liberally to flour, meal, &c. The pantry is in the rear, and was entered through the window by the aid of a step ladder. The family were not aware of the theft until next morning. Flour and meal were scattered in several places. The thief was seen early in the night in the yard of Judge MacRae, but was not recognized.

MARRIED.—At noon, Saturday, at the residence of the bride's mother, Miss Jennie L. Epps to Mr. Phil Wright, now of Danville, Va., the Rev. J. T. Gibbs officiating. The wedding was a very quiet one, and the bride and groom left shortly after the ceremony for their home at Danville. Mr. Wright was for several years a resident of Fayetteville, where he made many warm friends, who congratulate him on gaining such a prize. May their fondest hopes be realized.

POTATO BUG.—We notice that our Irish potato vines are covered with bugs, which are literally eating them up. We understand that they have made their appearance in several places. They increase very rapidly. They may not affect the growth of the potato, but this remains to be seen. We print in our farmer's column an article in regard to them, and how to get rid of them. We whipped them off, but can give no other advice than to follow directions in the article alluded to.

HARD TO BEAT.—Miss Maggie Ellison has a bed of strawberry plants exactly one-fourteenth of an acre in size, from which she has gathered over one hundred quarts. She expects yet to gather at least twenty more—say 120 quarts which would be 1,680 quarts to the acre. She has not sold a quart for less than ten cents. The bed is perfectly clear of grass, and each plant is separate and distinct. Straw is placed under the vines, so they are free from dirt. It only shows what care and attention will do. Can any of our truckers beat it? This is intensive farming on an intensive scale, and it proves what it will do.

FIRST STRIKE.—About 20 of Brewington's mortar carriers struck for higher wages on Tuesday, but their places were soon supplied. The strikers say that it is worth more to carry the brick and mortar three stories than one, and instead of 60 cents they demanded 75 cents, which was not granted.

MARRIED.—In Raleigh on the 19th, at the residence of Maj. Jno. Devereux, Mr. Arthur Winslow was united in marriage to Miss Mary Livingston Devereux. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. M. M. Marshall, Rector of Christ Church. Mr. Winslow is the son of Lieut. Winslow, who married Miss Mary Nelson, of this place. He is one of the most promising civil engineers in the State, which he has recently made his home. Miss Devereux is a sister of the wife of Col. J. W. Hinsdale.

MEETING OF MAGISTRATES.—The Magistrates of the county are required by law to meet the first Monday in June (6th.) The meeting is a very important one, as the county taxes, the election of Board of Education and other matters are to be attended to. A County Finance Committee is also to be appointed. There is one thing that ought to be attended to, and that is the levying of sufficient taxes to pay the coupons as they become due. The June coupons are never paid until November, if then, and consequently they follow too close on those due in December.

OFF THE TRACK.—Last week as the freight train from Bennettsville was ascending the heavy grade about three miles this side of Hope Mills, the train consisting of 26 heavily laden cars rendered it necessary to cut off part to ascend the grade. After this was done, although the brakes were applied, the cut-off started back to Rockfish. One car jumped the track before reaching the bridge, but it was carried on to the trestle, when it plunged with its heavy load of timber into the stream. Another car ran off, one end resting on the trestle and the other in the stream. No one was hurt. Section hands were soon put to work to right matters, so that it did not interfere with the regular mail train.

20TH MAY.—The Postoffice and People's National Bank were the only places closed on the 20th. It is a State holiday, and whether we believe that the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence was made on this day or not, it would have been well to observe it. The members of the old La Fayette Company should certainly have observed it. Holidays now to the people of Fayetteville are few and far between. The 4th of July is never observed, Thanksgiving day rarely so, and the only one that is universally observed is Christmas. A day now and then taken for rest is good for all, and when holidays are appointed by the State they should be observed, and in this instance our respected court might have set the example.

COMMISSIONERS' COURT.—A special meeting of the Board of County Commissioners was held on the 23rd inst—Full Board present.

R. W. Hardie was appointed assessor in Cross Creek Township in place of Chas. Haigh, resigned. Colin Mac Rae was appointed list taker for Cross Creek Township. Ordered that the Sheriff and Treasurer be and are hereby instructed not to receive in payment of taxes or otherwise any coupons of the bonded debt of the county of Cumberland of date prior to January 10, 1884, and that the chairman of this Board, with the aid of the attorney of the county, in case any holder of any such coupon should enter suit for the collection of same, be and are hereby instructed to contest the payment of the same on the ground of previous payment.

MORE LOOMS AND SPINDLES.—Mr. W. C. Houston, of Philadelphia, called to see us last week. Mr. H. is one of the owners of Hope Mills, and he is here not only to look after the present state of affairs, but to take measures to increase the capacity of Hope Mills. A dye house has already been built, and now it is proposed to make a considerable addition to the factory; to build a spreader room 30x24, and a weave shed 150x100, in which they will place an addition of fifty looms. The operative force of the factory will also be increased by 50 or more operatives. Mr. H. proposes to place in the factory a new machine called a damper, that will prevent the lint and dust from permeating the air, and that will prevent greatly the breaking of threads, and also be of service to the running gear of the mill. This factory is in a very prosperous condition, and the results are so satisfactory and cheering that the proprietors see that an increase in machinery and consequent output will pay; so they have determined to build this addition. Mr. H. has also been inspecting sites on both Big and Little Rockfish, with what aim he does not state, but he says this is the country for cotton factories, and thinks the water power here very superior.

THE ENCAMPMENT.—The encampment at camp MacRae, of the Maxton Guards, Sampson Light Infantry and the Fayetteville Light Infantry of the 2d Regiment, as guests of the Wilmington Light Infantry, has proved a gala time to the companies and to the people of Wilmington. The reception given the companies has been all that they could desire, and the enjoyment by all has been to the full. Every day has had its separate pleasures, thorough military discipline has been exercised, and naught occurred to mar the pleasures. From the *Star* we learn that old and young—men and women, but above all the young ladies of Wilmington, have made the time one of enjoyment, and on all occasions graced the exercises by their presence. On Friday the contest at target practice took place. The *Star* says:

The first event of the day at Camp William McRae was the shooting match for prizes, which took place at half past 8 o'clock in the morning, at the rifle range in rear of the Athletic grounds, not a great way from the camp. The contest was between teams of five men each from the Fayetteville, Clinton and Maxton Companies. The range was 200 yards, and the highest possible score for each marksman 25. The following is the result of the contest:

FAYETTEVILLE INDEPENDENT LIGHT INFANTRY.

Captain J. C. Vann,	17
Sergeant E. L. Pemberton,	18
Private J. W. Tomlinson,	17
Private W. C. McDuffie,	18
Private H. M. Robinson,	13
Total,	83

MAXTON GUARDS.

Lieutenant J. B. Sellers,	20
Sergeant A. J. McKinnon,	18
Sergeant C. A. Holland,	14
Sergeant J. W. Carter,	14
Corporal J. W. McRae,	12
Total,	78

SAMPSON LIGHT INFANTRY.

Seargeant M. J. Herring,	19
Corporal B. R. Owens,	19
Corporal H. J. Moore,	5
Private W. B. Owen,	11
Private F. H. Holmes,	14
Total,	68

The Fayetteville Independent Light Infantry team having made the highest score—83—were declared entitled to the company prize.

Lieutenant J. B. Sellers, of the Maxton Guards, having made the highest individual score—20—was declared entitled to the prize for the best marksmanship.

The judges were Lieut, Col. E. F. McRae, Major W. S. Cook and Lieut. J. C. Morrison.

The prizes presented to the successful contestants were a large gold-lined silver cup to the team of the Fayetteville company and an appropriate gold badge to Lieut. Sellers, of the Maxton Guards, for the highest individual score.

In speaking of the drill, which took place after the presentation of prizes, the *Star* says:

The drill and parade followed, and were, apparently, greatly enjoyed by the spectators; all the companies being cheered when skillfully executing some movement in the drill, either by company, platoon or file; but the Fayetteville Independent Light Infantry came in for the larger share of the applause.

On Thursday the whole encampment attended the regatta. The *Review* pays the following handsome compliment to our Fayetteville company:

After the regatta yesterday the military returned to camp, where regular dress parade was held. This was followed by an exhibition drill, given by the Fayetteville Independent Light Infantry, which was superb in every movement. There were nearly or quite 2,000 ladies and gentlemen present and among the latter were many who had been soldiers in the late war, and the praise bestowed upon the drill of the company was unstinted, and many of the movements were hailed with rapturous cheers. The company has the genuine *esprit de corps*, which is one of the great essentials to military excellence. There was precision and spirit in every movement, such as can only be obtained by careful and thorough drill and discipline and pride in the organization.

On Saturday the companies amused themselves in various ways. With exception of guard mounting, battalion drill and dress parade in the afternoon, nothing particular but everything in general engaged their attention. So all were free to go and do as they pleased. On Sunday afternoon they attended service at St. John's church, where special services were held by their Chaplain, Rev. Dr. Carmichael. Several of the members arrived here by train on Monday. A few left Wilmington to attend the National Drill. The remainder of the company arrived here on Tuesday morning, and from each and all, without exception, there is but one opinion expressed, that the people of Wilmington are a noble, generous, hospitable set, and that from their landing to their departure it was a perfect ovation. They all say it was a glorious time. It is one of those pleasant incidents in the life of the company that will ever be looked upon as a happy time.

EXCURSION TO WILSON.—There will be a grand Excursion to Wilson on the 2nd of June for the benefit of the Presbyterian Sunday School. Rates are cheap, it is an opportunity for our town and country people to aid a good cause and have lots of pleasure.

INTERNAL REVENUE.—The telegraph announces that an executive order has been issued reorganising the internal revenue districts throughout the country. Twenty-two districts have been cut off, which it is said will save to the Government the sum of $100.000. In North Carolina the sixth (Col. Dowd's) district has been abolished, and the 4th, Col. Yarborough's, and, 5th Boyd's, will be retained, they doing all the work. Col. Yarborough's office will remain at Raleigh. Col. Boyd it is said, will have his office in the Government building at Greensboro. The new management will not interfere with the commission of the tax-payers, but is done as a matter of economy and reform. It will save a good deal of money.

DENTAL SOCIETY.—A number of Dentists met in Enfield, N. C., on Tuesday, May 3rd, and organized the "Eastern Carolina Dental Society." Dr. E. L. Hunter, of Enfield, was elected Chairman, and Dr. S. P. Hilliard, of Rocky Mount, Secretary.

The Society is in every way in accord with, and has adopted the Constitution, bylaws, Code of Ethics of the North Carolina State Dental Association.

The Society will meet four times annually at such places as the members may elect, and on the first Tuesdays in August, November, February and May. Next meeting will be held at Enfield on August 2nd, 1887.

Miss Margaret Foulkes, Miss Janie Kyle and Frank B. Kyle all left last week for New York. They will return to Washington to attend the Drill.

Personals.

W. C. Houston, Jr., of Philadelphia, spent last week at Hope Mills.

Rev. William Wetmore, of Lincolnton, spent a part of last week with his relatives in Fayetteville.

Rev. Jarvis Buxton, of Asheville, who is visiting his sister, Mrs. Lutterloh, preached at St. John's on Sunday.

Maj. P. M. Hale and daughter, Miss Janet Hale, arrived from Raleigh on Saturday night. Maj. Hale's condition has not improved.

Mr. S. J. Walton, who has charge of the bridges and trestles on the C. F. & Y. V. Railway, was here last week. He reports that they are making considerable progress.

ROLL OF HONOR OF THE FAYETTEVILLE GRADED SCHOOL.

POST GRADUATES—A. GRAHAM, TEACHER.

Lizzie M. Sedberry, Pauline R. Thornton, Hattie C. Sutton, James W. Moore, K. A. Blue.

GRADE NO. 1—A. GRAHAM, TEACHER.

Augustus Rose, Jno Thomson, Carrie Hockaday, Thos. Moore and Maggie Whitehead, John Ledbetter, Lula Culbreth, Birdie Brady, Dora Hawley, Augusta Currie, Burwell Jones and Geo. Whaley.

GRADE NO. 2—A. GRAHAM, TEACHER.

Mattie Sedberry, Lizzie D. Sutton, Alfred McKethan, Frank Thornton and Geo. Cohen, Douglas Haigh, Loula Graham, D. McC. Alford, John Robeson and Ila Harrington, Fannie O'Hanlon and Danl. McArthur and Henry Pemberton, Jane McArthur and Carl Ledbetter.

Mr. Rose and Miss Sedberry never absent.

GRADE NO. 3—N. A. SINCLAIR, TEACHER.

Nellie Haigh, Rebecca Haigh, Annie Black, Louine Huske, Callie McKethan, Annie Gaster, Etta Brown, Mary Davis, Laura Kyle, Fannie Tillinghast.

Never been absent—Mary Davis and Nellie Haigh.

GRADE NO. 4—MRS. F. LANNEAU.

Augusta McKethan, John McLean, Mamie Haigh, Stiles Sedberry and John Rose, Paul Slocomb, Addie Nimocks, Sallie Atkinson, John McRae and William Slocomb, Eliza Williams, Fannie Broadfoot and Tom Monaghan.

Present every day—Tom Monaghan and John McLean. Miss Georgia Worth 96 per cent. for the time she has been in school.

GRADE NO. 5—MISS N. SHEPHERD, TEACHER.

Haigh Daingerfield, Mary Lamb, Thomas Thornton, Kate Underwood, Fannie Ledbetter, Maggie McArthur, Charley Sykes, Florie Vann, Frank Slocomb, Louis Green and Sarah Jackson, Kate Davis, William Johnson.

GRADE NO. 6—MISS MARY HAIGH, TEACHER.

David Graham, George Rose, Jane Cohen, Maggie Pickett, Cameron MacRae, Annie McArthur, Willie McKethan, Oscar Winburn, Nellie Graham, Rebecca Schlossberg.

Jane Cohen present every day. Prizes were given Alex. Brown and David Graham for writing and deportment, respectively.

GRADE NO. 7—MISS M. L. TAYLOR, TEACHER.

Robbie Jordan, Willie Haigh, Alice Fuller, Bertha Johnson, Ida Bramble, Roy McDuffie, Sallie Moore, C. A. Kinlaw, Chas. Watson, Owen Page.

Prize in writing given to Eugene Burns.

GRADE NO. 8—MISS S. FARRAR, TEACHER.

Division No. 1—Nellie Monaghan, Urbanna Myrover, Charles Haigh, Mary Myrover, Eva Montgomery, Ellen Hollingsworth, Lilly Muse, Edna McMillan, Herbert Atkinson, Jennie Ward.

Nellie Monaghan present every day.

Division No. 2—Minnie Brindle and Archie Graham, Sallie McQueen, Eddie Vann, Alice Vann, Charlie Lamb, Carrie Callais, Johnnie McLauchlin, Earnest Johnson, Walter Black.

GRADE NO. 9—MARSDEN HAIGH, TEACHER.

Kate Broadfoot, Lilly Slocomb, Agnes Cohen, Albert Slocomb, Fannie McLean, James Fry, Robbie Jones, James McRae, George Thornton, Harry Rosenthal.

Agnes Cohen present every day.

GRADE NO. 10—MISS P. H. MATTEHWS, TEACH.

Laura Schlossberg, Katie Brindle, Dillon Jordan, Frank Ward, James Elson, Willie B. Sedberry and John Schlossberg, James Baker, Archie Baker, Prudence Cain, Mattie Jackson, James Lamb and James Deal.

A. GRAHAM, PRINCIPAL.

*The names of pupils come in the order of rank to which they have attained on the Roll of Honor. For instance: Miss Lizzie M. Sedberry, having taken the highest stand in the Post Graduate class, her name appears first on the roll in that grade. The conjunction "and" coupling the names of two pupils signifies that they took the same stand. For instance: In Grade No. 1 Thos. Moore and Miss Maggie Whitehead take the same rank, and Burwell Jones and Geo. Whaley take the same rank.

DIED.

In Cumberland County, on May 15, 1887, Maggie Belle, daughter of John E. and Alice L. Elliot, aged 2 years.

In this town on the night of the 24th, Mrs. Eliza Porter, in the 99th year of her age.

Fell asleep in Jesus, at the sunset hour on the 19th inst., Assension Day, Mrs. Eliza M. Walker, relict of the late Major John Walker and daughter of the late General Thomas Davis, of Fayetteville, aged 82 years.—*Wil. Star.*

On the 21st inst., at Bluff Mills, Cumberland county, Mrs. Lydia Roberts in the 80 year of her age.

MARRIED.

On May 24th, 1887, at the residence of Mrs. Daniel Smith and by Rev. F. W. Eason, Rev. H. S. Spivey, of Sampson County to Mrs. H. M. Cobb, of Fayetteville. No cards.

GENERAL FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.

Corrected by Geo. A. Thomson.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 25, 1887.

N. C. BACON—		HIDES—	
Hog Round,	11	Flint—good,	11
Sides,	10	Flint—damaged,	5@8
Hams,	12½	Dry Salt,	9@10
WEST. BULK MEATS—		Green,	4½
Sides,	8½@9	IRON—	
Shoulders,	7	American,	3
WESTERN BACON—		Swedes,	5@6
Sides,	9@10	LARD—	
Hams,	15@16	N. Carolina,	10
Shoulders,	8	Western,	9@10
BAGGING,	8@9	LEATHER—	
BEEF—		Upper, country,	35@40
On foot,	3½	Sole, Hemlock,	25@27
Dressed,	5@6	Harness, c'ntry,	25@30
BEESWAX,	18@20	MOLASSES,	25@40
BUTTER—		NAILS—	
North Carolina,	20@25	(10d basis),	2.75
Northern,	30@35	PORK—	
COFFEE—		Fresh,	6½
Java,	25	Mess,	(None.)
Rio,	19@20	POTATOES—	
COTTON YARN,	85@95	Sweet,	50@60
COTTON TIES,	1.15@1.40	Irish—bbl.,	2.50
CHICKENS,	15@25	SALT,	85@90
EGGS,	11@12½	SUGARS—	
FLOUR—		Coffee,	6½@7
N. C. Family,	(None.)	Granulated,	7@8
West. Fam.,	4.00@7.00	SHEETINGS,	6½
FODDER,	75	SHUCKS,	50
GRAIN—		TALLOW,	5
Corn,	70	WOOL,	18
Oats,	50	SPIRITS—	
Rye,	85	Corn Whisky,	1.75@2.00
Peas,	85	Rye Whisky,	1.75@3.00
HAY—		Ap. Brandy,	1.75@3.00
N. Carolina,	30@60	Peh Brandy,	1.75@3.00
Northern,	1.00@1.20		

Fayetteville Cotton and Naval Stores Market

Corrected by A. E. Rankin & Co.

COTTON.—The market opened on Monday of this week at 10 cents, remaining on Tuesday and yesterday at the same price.

NAVAL STORES.—Spirits was quiet yesterday at 32 cents.

Rosin was dull, prices ranging from 70 and 80 cents for common.

Crude Turpentine—Hard $1.00, Yellow Dip $1.50, Virgin $2.25.

Wilmington Market.

WILMINGTON, N. C., May 24, 6 P. M.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—The market opened dull at 34½ cents per gallon, but with sales of 300 casks at quotations.

ROSIN.—The market quoted steady at 85 cents per bbl. for strained and 90 cents for Good Strained.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

COFFEE.

THE CELEBRATED

MOMAJA,
ARICA,
MORNING GLORY,
All Roasted Coffee of superior quality.

And Green—
JAVA,
LAGUAYRA,
RIO, &c.

These goods have, you know, all advanced very much, and will go higher. So don't wait for a decline, as futures have sold up to December at higher prices than what you probably have bought at during the last month.

Our stock of

Canned Goods

Is very large and complete, and our prices are very low.

We sell goods such as are found in a

First-class Grocery Store

and for guarantee of quality and prices we refer you to many of our customers of the past five years.

ORDERS SOLICITED.

We Deliver FREE to Any Part of the City.

Thanking the public for past generous favors, and hoping to merit a continued increase of the same, we are, Truly Yours,

A. S. HUSKE & CO.

P. S.—PROVOST SPICED OYSTERS.

may 26 tf

GRAND EXCURSION

Under the management and for the benefit of

The Presbyterian Sunday Schools.

The kind invitation of the good people of Wilson, that the annual Picnic Excursion of the Presbyterian Sunday Schools be held at their lovely little city, has been unanimously accepted, and the Excursion Train,

FAYETTEVILLE TO WILSON AND RETURN.

will leave the Shortest depot at 7½ o'clock

Thursday, June 2.

SCHEDULE.

Leave Fayetteville 7:30 a. m. | Leave Dunn 8:20 a. m.
" Wade 8:00 " | " Smithfield 9:10 "
Leave Selma 9:25 a. m.
Arrive at Wilson 10:20. Returning leave Wilson at 7 p. m., and

COME HOME BY MOOLIGHT.

Arrangements have been made to have a Refreshment Car, well stocked with fruits and edibles of all kinds. Coffee and Spring Chickens specialties.

Fare for Round Trip only $1.00.
Children under twelve 50 Cents.

Tickets on sale at Book Store, E. T. McKethan's and Pemberton & Prior's.

RESERVED SEATS 50 CENTS.

Parties wishing to secure pleasant seats, to be kept for them both going and returning, can do so by the payment of 50 cents extra. Tickets and diagram of car at Book Store. The public may depend upon this being one of the most enjoyable excursions ever run from Fayetteville, as the managers will spare no trouble to increase the pleasure of the excursionists.

G. P. McNEILL, A. E. RANKIN,
W. L. HAWLEY, D. C. WHITTED,
may 26 1t A. D. McMILLAN, Com.

J. J. WHALEY,

PRACTICAL

Watchmaker and Jeweler,

DEALER IN

CLOCKS, WATCHES, POCKET KNIVES, SILVERWARE, RAZORS, SCISSORS, JEWELRY.

SPECTACLES AND EYEGLASSES
To suit all ages.

HAY STREET, - - - FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.,
Next Door to Whaley's Harness Shop.
may 26 3t

WHITE MOUNTAIN

Ice Cream Freezers!

THE BEST. TRIPLE MOTION.
Inside ALL TIN.

PRICES LESS THAN EVER BEFORE.

TWO QUARTS, $2.00.
THREE QUARTS, $2.50.
FOUR QUARTS, $3.00.
25c. additional will express one to any point on our Railroads.

W. N. TILLINGHAST.
may 26 2t

Adminstrator's Notice.

The undersigned, Administrator of William Malloy, dec'd, hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said estate to make payment to the undersigned, and all persons having claims against said estate will present them on or before May 24, 1888, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery.

This May 24, 1887.

J. D. SESSOMS,
Adm'r Wm. Malloy, dec'd.
P. O., Blocker's, N. C. may 26 1t pd

H. McD. ROBINSON

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

☞ Collections a specialty. Prompt attention given to all business.
may 26 1y

In a Pleasant Neighborhood.

FOR RENT.

A Dwelling with 7 rooms on Arch street, near Phœnix Lodge. Large lot, with good garden spot. Apply to

may 26 3t B. R. HUSKE.

Administrator's Notice.

The undersigned, having this day qualified as Administrator upon the estate of Mrs. Jane S. Elliot, deceased, hereby gives notice to all persons having claims against said estate to present them for payment on or before May 23, 1888, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery. All persons indebted to said estate will please come forward and settle at once.

J. E. ELLIOT,
Adm'r of Jane S. Elliot.
May 23, 1887. my 26 6t pd

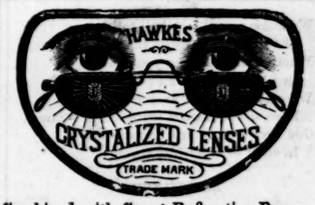
ADVERTISEMENTS.

Cool Summer Drinks!

Bond Sedberry's Fountain in Full Blast.

He uses none but the purest syrups and juices at his Fountain, and with his Patent Ice Shaver (not crusher) and his new Lightning Shaker, he is prepared to furnish Milk Shakes, Limeades, &c., &c., that cannot be excelled. Call, and Clarence will convince you.

apl 21 tf



Combined with Great Refracting Power.

They are as Transparent and Colorless as Light Itself,

And for softness of endurance to the eye cannot be excelled, enabling the writer to read for hours without fatigue. In fact, they are

Perfect Sight Preservers

Testimonials from the leading physicans in the United States, governors, senators, legislators, stockmen, men of note in all professions and in different branches of trade, bankers, mechanics, etc., can be given who have had their sight improved by their use.

ALL EYES FITTED,

And the Fit Guaranteed by

B. E. SEDBERRY,
Fayetteville, N. C.

These glasses are not supplied to peddlders at any price.

A. K. HAWKES.

WHOLESALE DEPOTS { ATLANTA, GA. AUSTIN, TEXAS.

may 19 6m

A. GARRASON.

FRUITS:

Foreign, Domestic and Canned.

CANDY:

ROYSTER'S

(Fresh and Best.)

GROCERIES:

FROM

Beef Tongue to Side Meat,

FROM

GRANULATED MEAL to GAMBRILL'S FLOUR,

FROM

Macaroni and Cheese

TO

MUSTARD and PICKLES,

TOBACCO, CIGARS and SNUFF.

Call early and often.'

apl 7 tf

Artists' Materials.

Tube Colors, Brushes, &c.

JUST RECEIVED.

H. R. HORNE,

may 12 1m

Express Steamboat Co.

THE STEAMER D. MURCHISON,

CAPT. J. C. SMITH,

will, on and after April 1st, leave Fayetteville on Tuesdays and Fridays at 8 o'clock.

Returning, will leave Wilmington at 2 P. M. Wednesdays and 12 M. Saturdays.

☞ Freight and passenger accommodations first-class.

A. B. WILLIAMS,
Agent, Fayetteville, N. C.
WILLIAMS & MURCHISON,
Agents, Wilmington, N. C.
mar 24-tf

Dissolution of Partnership.

The firm of Warren Prior & Son was dissolved by mutual consent on the 2nd day of May, 1887. W. S. Prior purchasing the interest of Warren Prior and continuing the business. Either of the late firm will sign in liquidation of the matters of the late firm of Warren Prior & Son. WARREN PRIOR,
W. S. PRIOR.

A CARD.

Having disposed of my interest in the jewelry business to W. S. Prior, I bespeak for him the patronage so kindly bestowed by a generous public upon me for the past fifty-three years, and in thanking them for their manifestation of confidence, I can assure all of the pleasant reflection it will be to me in my retirement. WARREN PRIOR.

NOTICE.

Having purchased the interest of Mr. Warren Prior in the late firm of Warren Prior & Son, I this day assume control, management and responsibility of the business lately conducted by Warren Prior & Son, and will continue it under the old firm name of Warren Prior & Son, and shall have the advice and benefit of the long experience of Mr. Warren Prior.

may 12 4t W. S. PRIOR.

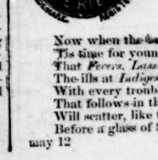
THE CELEBRATED

Sweet Mash Tobacco

FOR SALE BY

A. MOORE.

may 19 tf



FOR

Biliousness, Sick Headache, Constipation, Dyspepsia.

Now when the buds begin to show.
'Tis time for young and old to know
That *Pleres Laxative* and all
The ills at *Indigestion's* call.
With every trouble, ache or pain,
That follows in the *Bilious* train.
Will scatter, like the thieves of night,
Before a glass of SELTZER bright.

may 12 6m

NEW WORDS TO AULD LANG SYNE.

[Lizzie Petit Cutler in Home Journal.]

Come bring the soul-filled breaker now,
We'll drink to other years,
To friendships hallowed by "lang syne"
And loves embalmed in tears.
To loves embalmed in tears, my friend,
Where only smiles once shone,
We'll drink the loves of other days,
And call them "still our own."

We'll think upon the grass-hid mounds,
The silent, sacred spots
Where o'er the heads of cherished ones,
Bloom blue "forget-me-nots."
We'll drink to dead and absent ones;
To friends we used to know;
To many a hand that clasped our own
Beloved of long ago.

We know not which shall fall asleep
The first; whose call the first shall be;
Whether my tears for you shall fall,
Or you bend over me;
We only knew that each can say
Here sleeps a heart truth called its own.
God keep it pure and happy still,
In sight of His white throne.

AGRICULTURE.

The Potato Bug.

[From the Raleigh Observer.]

This bug is not very large by himself, but he is coming in now for a large amount of attention in this city, especially on account of his number. The bugs have arrived here in millions and are increasing every day, causing uneasiness among truckers and gardeners for their potatoes. The matter having been mentioned to the N. C. Experiment Station, that department has been furnished the following, which will prove of interest and be profitable:

Numerous inquiries from different points indicate that we are having an unusally numerous visitation from this destructive beetle. The impression prevails that they have been multiplying and extending throughout North Carolina in the last few years. Last summer the moisture in the ground favored the development of the pupæ, and this probably accounts for our extra crop of the beetles this year.

This insect, which was first extensively noticed in the far west in 1861, traveled eastward, at first at a rate of sixty to seventy-five miles a year. But it must have gained strength at tramping, because it got to Ohio by 1869, and appeared in this State four or five years ago. Its ravages appear greater the first few years; then people learn to fight them better, and we do not hear so much about them. In this State we hear that they are very numerous about Raleigh and Tarboro. As they may have come to stay, we will repeat here the oft-told tale of the *Doryphora decem-lineata*, the Colorado or Western potato bug.

Each female deposits 1,000 to 1,200 eggs upon the under node of the young leaves, in clusters, more or less regularly arranged. The larvæ hatch in six days; there are several broods annually, and the last brood of them passes the winter as pupæ in the earth. The pupæ remain during summer as pupæ only from ten to twelve days. Then comes the perfect beetle, which is ready to lay eggs in about fifty days from the egg. This period varies with the weather and the supply of food.

The eggs are yellow and attached to the leaf by one end; the larva is pale yellow with a reddish tinge, and a lateral row of black dots. It is at this stage that they do their mischief, feeding upon the plants about seventeen days. The beetle is distinguished by his ten separate stripes, five on each side.

It is said that lime will keep the larvæ back, but knocking them off with a paddle is the surest way to destroy them. Paris green mixed with ten parts of flour, or eight parts of dry wood ashes, dusted over the plants when the dew is on them, will kill them at once. Paris green costs from 15 to 20 cents a pound.

Do not use it stronger than the above, and avoid breathing the dust as far as possible.

Cultivation of Crops.

After a seed has come up, the frequent stirring of the soil will prove beneficial. It is not generally necessary to caution any one against stirring the soil too frequently, still this may, not impossibly, be sometimes overdone, at least as regarded from a financial point of view. Following a rain and after the land is dried sufficiently to be in good working condition, is the best possible time for giving the soil a thorough stirring; for then it will be left in a fresh, lively condition, that will give the growing crop a surprising start.

It may be well to note here that it is not profitable to stir the soil when it is too wet, or to hoe crops when they are dripping with water, as some people do; even cabbages, celery and turnips are not benefited, if indeed they escape serious injury, under such treatment.

In cultivating crops of any description, it is necessary to bear in mind that, when they are young and growing rapidly, it will be proper to cultivate deeper and nearer to the plants than at a later stage, when growth is not so rapid. At the later stage, such active cultivation would have a tendency to ripen off the crop, rather than promote its growth.

During a dry season, or a period of extended drought, the more frequently the soil is stirred around a growing crop the better, as the loosening up of the surface soil will draw the moisture from below upward, within reach of the feeding roots of the plants, and thus enable them to absorb it.

In the case of any crop planted in rows, it is a good plan to stir the soil and cut down the weeds, immediately after the plants come up, in the following manner: Take an ordinary harrow and remove the front tooth; then drive along each row of plants, keeping it exactly between the horses and central to the harrow. This harrowing will not disturb them in the least, and just at this stage will promote their growth surprisingly. The weeds, of course, will not be exterminated entirely; but their first early growth will more easily be kept under during the rest of the season.

Parasitic insects and vegetable parasites (to which latter class belong smut, blight, mildew, etc.) cause heavy losses and disappointments to all cultivators of the land, both on farms and in gardens. The more thrifty the habit and condition of the plants, the less will they be liable to such ravages. Thorough and constant cultivation disturbs and destroys the larvæ, reinforces the plant, and enables it to withstand parasitic attacks, both animal and vegetable, to good advantage.

If peacocks and guinea fowls scream and turkeys gobble, and if quails make more noise than usual, there will be rain.

If horses stretch out their necks and sniff the air and assemble in the corner of a field with their heads to the leeward, it will rain.

CAPTIONS TO THE ACTS

Passed by the General Assembly of North Carolina at Its Session of 1887—Some of Those of Special Interest to Our Readers.

208. An act to make appropriations for the Insane Asylum. To Asylum at Raleigh fifty-six thousand dollars per annum; to the Western Insane Asylum at Morganton sixty-five thousand dollars for support and buildings in 1887 and eighty-five thousand dollars in 1888.

209. An act to redeem certain lands heretofore sold for taxes. Any person may redeem land which is now owned by him which has been sold for taxes; method of procedure good up to March, 1888, only.

211. An act to provide for the support of the Penitentiary. One hundred thousand dollars per annum appropriated for 1887 and 1888; contracts for purchasing staple supplies of food, clothing, hardware, building material, etc., to be awarded to lowest bidder after thirty days' advertisement; exceptions; itemized statement to be published.

212. An act to alter the Constitution of North Carolina. Four associate justices of the Supreme Court to be elected instead of two. Amendment to be voted on at election of 1888; method of holding election; two associate justices to be voted for, and, if amendment prevails, to qualify as associate justices.

213. An act to empower certain trustees in Madison township to transfer a certain railroad subscription. Railroad subscription may be transferred from Dan Valley and Yadkin River Railroad to a branch railroad from Cape Fear and Yadkin Valley Railroad.

214. An act in relation to partition. Actual partition may be made of part of lands and sale of another part; a remainder of reversion may be partitioned as if there was present seizin; not disturbing life tenant. Life tenant may join and interest on the value of his share may be paid him or he may have the value of his life estate paid to him.

215. An act to amend chapter thirty-two of The Code, and for the better protection of liquor dealers. Elections upon local option to be held not oftener than once in two years; board of canvassers provided for to canvass the result of the election; spirituous, vinous and malt liquors to be included in prohibition; 6 months given liquor dealer to close business after vote for prohibition; druggists to sell only upon *bona fide* prescription of physician known to them or vouched for, and not interested in the drug-store.

219. An act to give the county of Harnett an additional term of the superior court of one week. Additional week of court twelfth Monday after first Monday in September.

222. An act to amend chapter 103, laws of 1885, and section 3577 of The Code. Treasurer may invest excess of fund arising from taxes applicable to payment of bonded debt, in North Carolina railroad construction bonds; may sell four per cent., and invest in North Carolina railroad construction bonds.

223. To amend chapter 30 of The Code of North Carolina. Section 1305 amended by giving right of appeal to the superior court from the judgment of commissioners concerning draining into canal, &c.; right of appeal in existing controversy; methods of surrendering the easement to drain into canal or ditch, added after section 1309.

224. An act to authorize certain detectives to carry concealed weapons while on official duty. Officers of Pinion Detective Agency may carry concealed weapons while on duty. Section 1005 of The Code amended.

233. An act to abolish the present free tuition at the University. Tuition to be placed at $80 per annum, and paid for in advance by cash or good note; rules to be adopted concerning admission of sons of ministers, those preparing to be teachers, &c.; no one to be excluded for want of means, but to give note.

235. An act to prohibit the advertising of lotteries, and to amend Code, section 1048. Any person who by writing or printing in any way advertises a lottery in or out of the State, or states when the same will be drawn or has been drawn on the price of a ticket, &c., is indictable for a misdemeanor.

240. An act to change the time for the courts in the seventh judicial district.

Anson—Criminal: Eighth Monday before first Monday in March; first Monday in September. Civil: eighth Monday after first Monday in March; twelfth Monday after first Monday in September.

Cumberland—Criminal: sixth Monday before first Monday in March; sixth Monday before first Monday in September. Civil: ninth Monday after first Monday in March; tenth Monday after first Monday in September; two weeks each.

Columbus—Seventh Monday before first Monday in March; fourth Monday after first Monday in March; fifth Monday before first Monday in September.

Robeson—Fifth Monday before first Monday in March; eleventh Monday after first Monday in March; second Monday before first Monday in September; fourth Monday after first Monday in Sept.; 2 weeks each.

Richmond—Third Monday before first Monday in March; third Monday in September; two weeks. Thirteenth Monday after first Monday in March; thirteenth Monday after first Monday in September.

Bladen—Third Monday in March, two weeks; sixth Monday after first Monday in September.

Brunswick—Fifth Monday after first Monday in March; second Monday in September.

Moore—Sixth Monday after first Monday in March; third Monday before first Monday in September; seventh Monday after first Monday in September; two weeks. To go into effect July 1, 1887.

267. An act to provide for the draining of low-lands. General (and important) act for the drainage of low-lands. Upon petition of three citizens; board of county commissioners to appoint commissioners to examine locality; if drainage is ordered; regulations, assessments, &c.

269. An act to amend chapter 355, laws 1885. Act amended by providing that before analysis for poison is ordered, two physicians shall make post-mortem examination and careful investigation, and report that there is reason to believe deceased died by poison not administered by himself; stomach, &c., to be sent by county commissioners to chemist; board of agriculture to appoint chemist to make all analyses for poisons, &c.

277. An act concerning the practice of the Superior Court. Wherever a case is sent from a clerk to a judge, the judge is to have jurisdiction to hear and determine all matters in controversy without sending action back to clerk.

284. An act to amend section 3751 of the Code, relating to fees of Register of Deeds. Fees for recording order of commissioner to be only ten cents, regardless of number of copy sheets.

285. An act to amend chapter 47 of The Code, on the subject of partition. Sections 1892, 1894, 1908 amended; when parties interested in partition unknown, advertisement to be made; notice; method of procedure. When there is contest over a share, partition or sale may go on.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Tutt's Pills
CURE
Malaria, Dumb Chills, Fever and Ague, Wind Colic, Bilious Attacks.
They produce regular, natural evacuations, never gripe or interfere with daily business. As a family medicine, they should be in every household.
SOLD EVERYWHERE.
mar 24 1y

Established 1843.
W. & J. SLOANE
IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS OF
Wilton,
Axminster,
Moquette,
Velvet,
Body Brussels,
Tapestry Brussels
and Ingrain CARPETINGS.
OIL CLOTHS, LINOLEUM, CORTICINE, MATTINGS, MATS, RUGS AND FLOOR CLOTHS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
Also Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
Upholstery Goods.
The Largest Assortment in the United States at Very Low Prices. Samples sent if desired. Correspondence invited.
Broadway, 18th & 19th sts. NEW YORK.
apl 7 3m

THE BEST KNOWN
C-I-G-A-R
on this market, is
HEADQUARTERS BRAND.
HEADQUARTERS,
G. A. THOMSON.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

IF YOU WANT THE BEST,
—GO TO—
W. R. WICKER
FOR THE VERY BEST AND PUREST
Wines, Brandies, Whiskies, Tobacco and Cigars.
PURE OLD MONTICELLO, GOLDEN CROWN, OLD CABINET, LUCY HINTON, PATAPSCO, NORTH CAROLINA
RYE WHISKIES.
CORN WHISKEY,
The Purest, for Dyspeptics.
RUM. WINES, Foreign and Domestic. **GIN.**
Tobacco and Cigars,
A Full Line.

The Plowman,	Silver Veil. Not that worn by the mysterious, prophet, but smoked by him. *Exotic tares.*	Farmer's Friend,
Silver Lake,		Red Cap,
Panatelas,		Carolinas,
High Life.		All the Go.

SANS SOUCI—Warranted to make "free from care," as was the "Great Fritz" at Potsdam. Try them. mar 3-3m

For Rent.
A two story Six Room Dwelling on Russell Street. Good Garden; water on the lot. Possession given May 15th, 1887. W. S. COOK.
may 5 tf

EXCELSIOR COOK STOVES
ALWAYS SATISFACTORY
EIGHTEEN SIZES AND KINDS
ALL PURCHASERS CAN BE SUITED
MANUFACTURED BY
Isaac A. Sheppard & Co., Baltimore, Md.
AND FOR SALE BY
McMILLAN BROS.,
mar 24-1y Fayetteville, N. C.

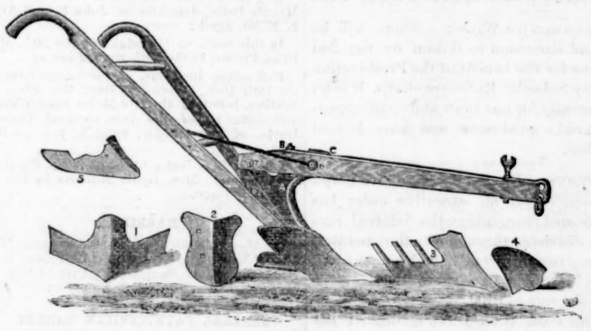
—THE—
PREMIER FLOUR OF AMERICA.
PATAPSCO 196 SUPERLATIVE PATENT C. A. GAMBRILL Mfg. Co. BALTIMORE.
PATAPSCO FLOURING MILLS.
ESTABLISHED - - - 1774.
The value of FLOUR depends upon the ESSENTIAL ELEMENTS OF NUTRITION CONTAINED IN THE BREAD IT MAKES. Maryland and Virginia Wheat, from which our PATENT ROLLER FLOURS are chiefly manufactured, has long been conceded to be SUPERIOR to any other, because it has a BETTER COMBINATION OF GLUTEN AND PHOSPHATES. This fact is recognized not only in this country, but in the United Kingdom as well, where the "PATAPSCO SUPERLATIVE" COMMANDS DECIDEDLY MORE MONEY than any other American Flour. Ask your grocer for it. Also for

Patapsco Family,	North Point Family,	Orange Grove Extra,
Patapsco Extra,	Chesapeake Extra,	Baldwin Family,
Cape Henry Family,	Bedford Family.	

C. A. GAMBRILL MANUFACTURING CO., 32 Commerce Street, Baltimore, Md.
Represented by Mr. B. R. TAYLOR, Fayetteville, N. C.
aug 19 6m

COAL! COAL!!
Hard and Soft at Reduced Prices.
Stoves, Ranges, Grates, Franklins.
Full Line of Cooking and Heating Stoves,
TIN WARE.
ALL GRADES BLACK AND GALVANIZED PIPE, BRASS STEAM FITTINGS.
TERACOTTA PIPE FOR CHIMNEY FLUES.
☞ *We are prepared for fitting up bath rooms for either Hot or Cold baths.* ☜
Tin Roofing and Guttering.
LARGE LINE OF STOVE REPAIRS, FIRE DOGS AND SHOVELS AND TONGS
Pump Pipe and Points for Drive Wells.
—*Price of Work and Goods Guaranteed.*—
feb 1 tf McMILLAN BROS.

A. E. RANKIN & CO.
HAVE ON HAND ANOTHER LARGE LOT OF DAISY PLOWS.



—ALSO—
Wait Plows, Stonewall and Carolina Cotton Plows,
Iron Age Cultivators, Double Shovels,
PLOW CASTINGS,
Hoes, Shovels, Spades, Hames, Trace Chains,
OLD HICKORY WAGONS
—AND—
CART WHEELS,
With a large stock of HEAVY GROCERIES. Almost everything the farmer wants can be had here, at prices to suit the hard times.
fed 3 tf

SEED OATS AND RYE,
—THE BEST GRADES OF—
Flour, Coffee, Sugar, Laundry Soaps, Starch, Batting, Yarns, and
STAPLE NOTIONS,
CAN BE BOUGHT CHEAP,
—AT—
E. T. McKETHAN'S,
MARKET SQUARE FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
feb 1 1y

ADVERTISEMENTS.

WALTER WATSON,
RAY'S CORNER, FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

Notice! Notice! Notice!
—TO—
Carpenters, Bricklayers, Mill Wrights Blacksmiths, Plasterers Stonemasons, and Turpentine Operators:
A FULL LINE OF THE VERY BEST
TOOLS
—CAN BE FOUND AT THE—
HARDWARE STORE
—OF—
WALTER WATSON,
Manufacturer of all kinds of
EDGE TOOLS,
GUNS, RIFLES, &C., &C.
—AGENT FOR—
Lafflin & Rand's Celebrated ORANGE and other brands of Sporting Powder.
☞ Orders filled direct from magazine. ☜
—AGENT FOR—
Fairbanks Scales,
At Factory Prices.
A FULL STOCK OF
ENGLISH CAST STEEL, PLOW IRON AND STEEL, TIRE, BAND AND SHEET IRON, HORSE AND MULE SHOES HORSE SHOE NAILS, CUT AND WROUGHT NAILS,
ALWAYS IN STOCK.
I am still manufacturing
The Old-Fashioned Wrought Plow.
☞ I am now to be found at Ray's corner, opposite my former store. ☜
dec 2 tf WALTER WATSON.

MUSHROOMS.
Olives, Chili Sauce, Pickled Onions, Mixed Pickles, Plain Pickles, Pickled Lamb's Tongue, Clams, Clam Chowder, Shrimps, Lunch Tongue, Ox Tongue, Salmon and Lobsters, at
HEADQUARTERS,
G. A. THOMSON.

THE
Aurora Watch
Is emphatically the best Watch made for the price.
—THE—
Aurora Watch
Is the most carefully and accurately made Watch, and is a first-class time keeper.
—o-o—

Warren Prior & Son
Are stockholders in the AURORA Watch Factory, and Selling agents for the AURORA Watch Co.
—o-o—
—*SELECT YOUR*—
WEDDING RING
—AND—
Bridal Presents
—OF—
PRIOR,
THE JEWELER.
feb 1 tf

A. GARRASON,
—DEALER IN—
HEAVY and FANCY GROCERIES,
General Family Supplies,
HAY STREET,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
aug 13 131-tf

"MERCHANT MILLS."
EXTRA NOTICE.
As I am determined to make the "Merchant Mills" the
"GRAND COMMISSARY"
for bread of all kinds, and my capacity being totally inadequate to supply my demands, I have added a large stock of extra nice FAMILY FLOUR'S, from the famous mills of
JENCKES & CO., TERRE HAUTE, IND.
which I offer to the trade generally at popular prices. Dealers will find it to their advantage to examine my stocks and prices. Don't be bashful, but call around and see. No trouble to show goods.
Respectfully,
mar 31-tf JAS. D. McNEILL.

E. A. POE,
Manufacturer of BRICK,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
☞ Remember, I make the best Brick made in the State. ☜
apl 21 tf

TO-DAY'S FREIGHT.
FRENCH PRUNES,
EVAPORATED PEACHES,
TURKISH PRUNES,
MALAGA GRAPES.
HEADQUARTERS,
G. A. THOMSON.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

F. F. F. F. F. F. F.
REMEMBER, YOU WILL
Find First-class, Fine, Fresh, Flavored, Fancy Family Groceies,
PROVISIONS, FRUITS, NUTS and CANDIES, at
R. T. SCANLIN'S.
Agent, No. 47 Person Street.
feb 3 tf

A new lot of those elegant
PIN MONEY PICKLES,
put up by a Richmond, Va., lady,
—AT—
HEADQUARTERS,
G. A. THOMSON.

E. F. MOORE
OFFERS TO THE TRADE
Guano, Acid, Kainit.
3,000 Bags Sea Fowl and Bradley's Guano.
1,000 Bags Acid.
1,000 Bags German Kainit.
Corn, Flour, Oats.
1,000 Bushels Corn.
1,000 Bushels Oats.
100 Barrels Flour.
—ALSO—
Bacon, Sugar, Coffee, Snuff, Soap, Molasses, Cotton Hoes, Tobacco, &c.
All of which will be sold at reasonable prices.
E. F. Moore.
feb 3 tf

I. A. MURCHISON,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
ALSO AGENT FOR
Sale and Purchase of Real Estate.
Office on Bow Street, - Fayetteville, N. C.
feb 17 tf

Lead and Oil.
We have just received the largest lot of
Brooklyn White Lead
—AND—
Linseed Oil
Ever Before Brought to This Market.
We bought in large quantities in order to get a SPECIAL DISCOUNT, and propose to give the trade THE ADVANTAGE OF IT.
You will find no trouble in selecting a color from our stock of
READY-MIXED PAINT.
We guarantee satisfaction. Call and see for yourselves at
T. W. Brondfoot & Co's. Drug Store.
feb 17 tf

ESTABLISHED 1832.
CASSARD'S PURE STAR BRAND LARD
is to the kitchen what pure, sweet butter is to the table—essential.
HUME, CLEARY & CO.,
Washington, D. C.
Consumers state that it goes so much further than the ordinary article that it is by far the most economical to use, and being absolutely pure can be substituted for butter in all classes of cooking. Don't be imposed on by inferior goods.
All our kettles have our trade mark stamped in the side and colored red.
G. CASSARD & SON,
Baltimore, Md.,
Curers of the Celebrated "Star Brand" Mild-cured Hams and Breakfast Bacon.
☞ For sale by leading grocers. apl 21

Royal Baking Powder,
Cox, Foam, Cleveland, Horsford Bread Preparation, Potatoes and Cream Tartar
in stock at
HEADQUARTERS,
G. A. THOMSON.

Graded School Notice.
PAY UP! PAY UP! PAY UP!
Notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to the Graded School, that the Teachers need their money, and must have it. Prompt payment will save trouble and costs, and will greatly oblige.
mar 24-tf TREASURER

Excelsior Printing Co.
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
Cheap Printing. First-class Work and *CASH PRICES.*
☞ *All Work delivered when promised.* ☜
apl 21 1y

To Builders and Others.
Finished Flooring, Beaded or Plain Ceiling, Plained Posts, Rails and Palings any length. All the latest patterns of Mouldings furnished on short notice at lowest prices.
ALL KINDS OF BUILDERS HARDWARE.
Estimates given. Orders solicited from abroad. Address WALTER WATSON, Fayetteville, N. C.
apl 7-tf

ADVERTISEMENTS.

—TRY—
Cheese and Macaroni,
when you need a change; or nice
Chipped Beef Broiled,
carefully furnished at
HEADQUARTERS,
G. A. THOMSON

LIVERY.
Excellent Horses
FOR THE
CARRIAGE AND SADDLE.
I have recently made additions to my stock of excellent horses for riding and driving; and lady-riders especially, can be furnished with an animal of fine action and spirit, and at the same time gentle and safe. Comfortable carriages and buggies, an elegant and stylish phaeton, with good stock and careful drivers, give me confidence in a continuance and even increase of the liberal patronage heretofore bestowed upon me.
may 13 tf GEO. A. BURNS.

MOTHER'S FRIEND
MAKES CHILD-BIRTH EASY!
SHORTENS LABOR. LESSENS THE PAIN. DIMINISHES THE DANGER. ROBS CHILD-BED OF ITS TERRORS.
Should be used a few months before confinement. Send for book "To Mothers," mailed free.
BRADFIELD REGULATOR CO., Atlanta.
mar 31 1y

Hay, Coal, Ice, Lumber, &c.
AT SMITH'S DEPOT,
Cor. Mumford and Donaldson Sts.,
ta wholesale and retail, in any quantities, and at prices *always as low as anyone can name.* Delivered free in the town or on board the cars.
No. 1 Timothy Hay, from the Valley of Virginia.
Anthracite and Bituminous Coal.
PURE FLINT ICE.
Lightwood and Juniper Posts.
Cypress and Juniper Shingles.
Lumber, well seasoned or green, of all kinds.
Call and examine my stock; when you need anything in my line, you will know where to find it.
N. H. SMITH,
apl 7 tf Fayetteville, N. C.

To Mexican Soldiers and Their Widows.
The undersigned will procure pensions for Mexican Soldiers and their Widows under the recent Act of Congress. He has a perfect roll of the First Regt'N. C. Volunteers, Mexican War, copied from the Adjutant's Books in 1847, and also a perfect list of the deaths and discharges from the same, which is the only one in existence out of the Department at Washington. Pensions procured or information given therefrom at reasonable rates.
JNO. M. ROSE.
Fayetteville, N. C., Jan. 25, 1887. jan 27 tf

THO. M. HUNTER, D. D. L.,

OFFERS HIS PROFESSIONAL services to the citizens of Fayetteville and surrounding country.
OFFICE:
North-east corner Market Square.
April 29, 1880. tf

TIN!
Another big drive in Tinware at
HEADQUARTERS,
G. A. THOMSON.

Wilmington & Weldon R. R
AND BRANCHES.
Condensed Schedule.

TRAINS GOING SOUTH.

Dated Dec. 27, 1886.	No. 48. Daily.	No. 40. Daily.
Leave Weldon	2 15 P. M.	5 38 P. M.
Arrive Rocky Mount	3 33 "	
Arrive Tarboro	4 50 P. M.	
Leave Tarboro	11 30 P. M.	
Arrive Wilson	4 05 P. M.	6 58 P. M.
Leave Wilson	4 05 "	
Arrive Selma	5 40 "	
Arrive Fayetteville	7 55 "	
Leave Goldsboro	4 54 "	7 40 "
Leave Warsaw	5 54 "	
Leave Burgaw	7 00 "	
Arrive Wilmington	7 50 "	9 55 P. M.

TRAINS GOING NORTH.

	No. 47. Daily.	No. 43. Daily.
Leave Wilmington	8 50 A. M.	8 50 P. M.
Leave Burgaw	9 34 "	9 50 "
Leave Warsaw	10 37 "	10 57 "
Arrive Goldsboro	11 25 "	11 58 "
Leave Fayetteville	8 30 "	
Arrive Selma	10 47 "	
Arrive Wilson	11 59 "	
Leave Wilson	12 25 P. M.	12 31 A. M.
Arrive Rocky Mount	12 40 "	
Arrive Tarboro	4 50 P. M.	
Leave Tarboro	11 30 A. M.	
Arrive Weldon	2 35 P. M.	2 70 A. M.

A Freight and Passenger train on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday leaves Smithfield at 6 a. m. and arrives at Fayetteville at 10 a. m. Leaves Fayetteville at 3:40 p. m.; arrives at Smithfield at 6:50 p. m.

Freight and Passenger Train on Monday, Wednesday and Friday leaves Smithfield at 7:30 a. m. and arrives at Wilson at 10:00 a. m. Leaves Wilson at 3:25 p. m. and arrives at Smithfield at 5:30 p. m.

Passenger Train north from Fayetteville connects with R. & D. R. R. at Selma for Raleigh and Greensboro.

Train on Scotland Neck Branch Road leaves Halifax for Scotland Neck at 3.00 P. M. Returning leaves Scotland Neck at 9.30 A. M., daily except Sunday.

Train leaves Tarboro, N. C., via Albemarle & Raleigh R. R. Daily except Sunday, 6.00 P. M., Sunday 5.00 P. M., arrive Williamston, N. C., 8.10 P. M., 6.40 P. M. Returning leaves Williamston, N. C., Daily except Sunday, 8.00 A. M., Sunday 9.50 A. M., arrive Tarboro, N. C., 10.05 A. M., 11.30 A. M.

Train on Midland, N. C. Branch leaves Goldsboro, N. C. Daily except Sunday, 5.30 P. M., arrive Smithfield, N. C., 7.00 P. M. Returning leaves Smithfield, N. C., 7.30 A. M., arrive Goldsboro, N. C., 9.00 A. M.

Southbound Train on Wilson & Fayetteville Branch is No. 50. Northbound is No. 51.

Train No. 40 South will stop only at Wilson, Goldsboro and Magnolia.

Train No. 47 makes close connection at Weldon for all points North daily. All rail via Richmond, and daily except Sunday via Bay Line.

Trains make close connection for all points North via Richmond and Washington.

All Trains run solid between Wilmington and Washington, and have Pullman Palace Sleepers attached.

J. R. KENLY, Sup't Trans. JOHN F. DIVINE, General Sup't.

T. M. EMERSON, Gen'l Passenger Agent.
oct 21 tf